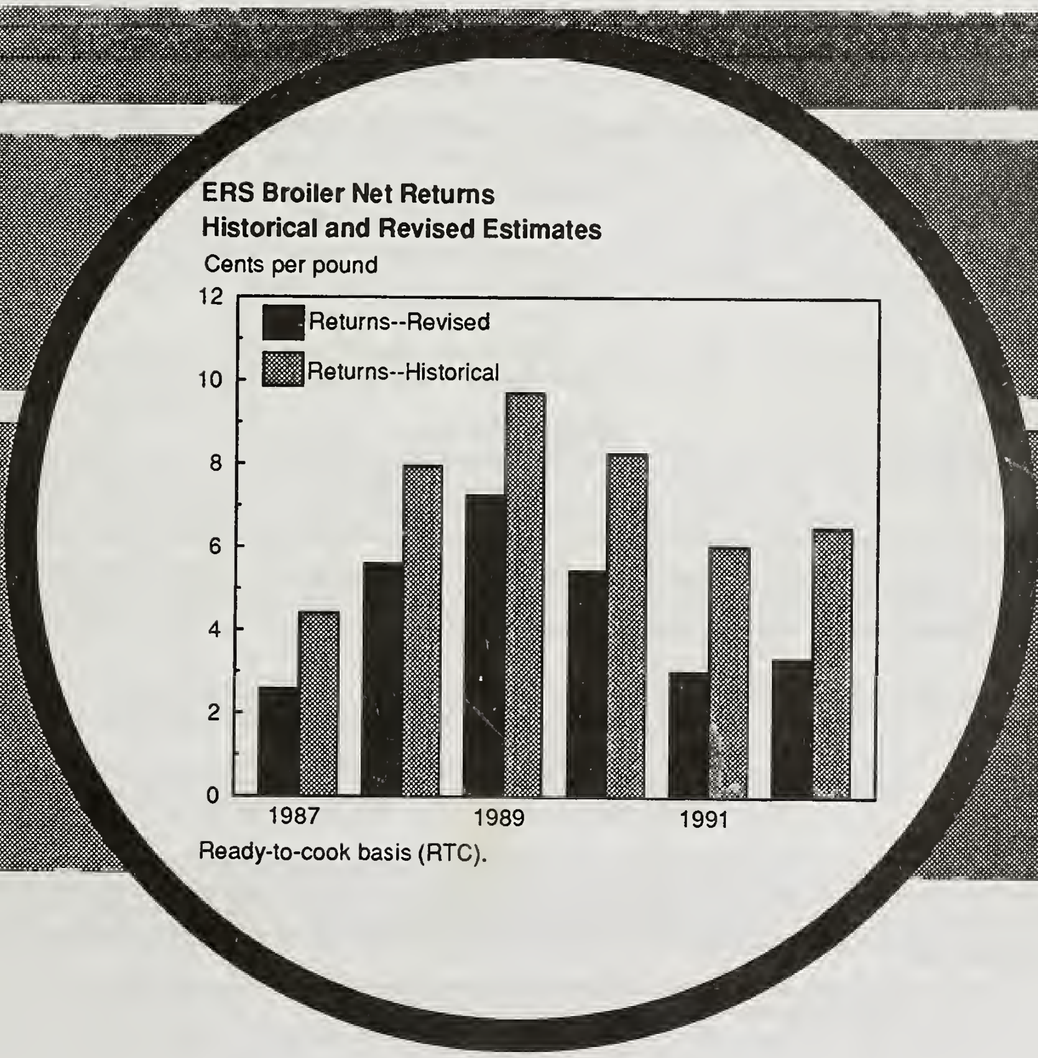
United States
Department of
Agriculture

Economic
Research
Service

LPS-62
November 1993

Livestock and Poultry

Situation and Outlook Report



Livestock and Poultry Situation and Outlook. Commodity Economics Division, Economic Research Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, November 1993, LPS-62.

Contents

Principal Contributors (202) 219-0767
Coordinator
Leland Southard

Leland Southard (Factors Affecting Livestock and Poultry)
Larry Witucki (Turkeys and Poultry Trade)
Lee Christensen (Broilers)
Milton Madison (Eggs)
Leland Southard (Hogs)
Shayle Shagam (Pork Trade)
Ron Gustafson (Cattle)
Linda Bailey (Beef Trade)
Steve Reed (Sheep and Lambs)

Statistical Assistants (202) 219-1284
Polly Cochran (Livestock)
Maxine Davis (Poultry)

Approved by the World Agricultural Outlook Board. Summary released November 15, 1993.

Summary

Turkey prices have strengthened in the last half of 1993 due partly to a sharp increase in exports. Production will be only fractionally higher and stocks lower than in 1992. Retail prices are expected to be slightly higher due to tighter supplies in the second half of the year. Turkey returns have been the best since 1986. Production in 1994 will increase about 2 percent and prices will be slightly lower than in 1993, averaging 59-65 cents per pound.

Broiler production will increase 5 percent in 1993 and 1994, as continued industry profitability encourages production expansion. Record exports have helped support higher wholesale prices this year, 2 cents above 1992. In 1994, prices and returns are expected to weaken slightly despite continued export strength.

Fourth-quarter egg supplies are 2 percent above last year and the highest since 1987. Total egg production will increase about 1 percent for 1993 and 1994. Wholesale prices have been substantially above 1992 and should average 7 cents (10 percent) higher for the year. Prices for 1994 are expected to average 67-73 cents per dozen. Retail prices are about 6 cents higher in 1993 with a decline expected for 1994.

The September *Hogs and Pigs* report indicated downward revisions in hog numbers, pig crops, and farrowing intentions for September-November. Commercial pork production in 1994 now is expected to total 16.9 billion pounds, up less than 1 percent from 1993. Hog prices are expected to average \$45-\$51 per cwt, compared with \$46-\$47 for this year.

Beef production this fall and for 1994 are expected to be the largest since 1986. However, slaughter levels are likely to be 8 to 10 percent below the comparable periods in 1986. Efficiency gains in cattle feeding together with increased placement weights, have contributed to heavier slaughter weights without the problems of overfinished cattle as was the case in 1985-86. Increased supplies of beef have resulted in sharply lower prices, particularly when compared with the weather-impacted market in the first half of 1993.

NEW SERVICE AVAILABLE TO LIVESTOCK, DAIRY, AND POULTRY DATA USERS

USDA's Situation and Outlook program will expand the availability of data and analysis concerning livestock, poultry, and dairy sectors. Taking the place of the traditional *Livestock and Poultry* and *Dairy* Situation and Outlook reports and the *Livestock and Poultry Updates* will be the new ***Livestock, Dairy, and Poultry*** series that will include newsletters, commodity-specific supplements, and annual data books.

The new service will start with the *Hog* supplement on January 13 and the first ***Livestock, Dairy, and Poultry*** newsletter on January 21.

The 12-page monthly newsletters will focus on the latest livestock, dairy, and poultry production, price, and trade statistics, plus charts and current evaluations of each commodity sector. The goal is to provide data users with information on a more timely basis, and more frequently.

There will be 17 special supplements--4 each on *Cattle and Sheep*, *Hogs*, and *Poultry*, and 5 on *Dairy*. These reports will concentrate on the latest inventory data issued by USDA's National Agricultural Statistics Service.

The new ***Livestock, Dairy, and Poultry*** series will also include annual data books covering long-term trends in each of the main commodity categories, plus red meats.

Subscriptions will be available for all or part of the ***Livestock, Dairy, and Poultry*** series, and may be ordered in printed or electronic form. See the order form on the back cover.

For specific details about the new series, please call Steve Reed (202) 219-1284.

Table 1--Livestock, poultry, and egg production and prices (all percent changes are from a year earlier.)

Item	1992	1993					1994 1/		
	Annual	I	II	III	IV 1/	Annual 1/	I	II	Annual
					Million pounds				
Production:									
Beef	22,968	5,358	5,690	6,075	5,925	23,048	5,725	5,925	23,875
% change	1	-4	-1	1	5	0	7	4	4
Pork	17,185	4,207	4,151	4,138	4,325	16,821	4,075	4,100	16,900
% change	8	-3	3	-3	-5	-2	-3	-1	0
Lamb & mutton	343	82	88	80	82	332	85	82	336
% change	-4	-10	4	-2	-4	-3	4	-7	1
Veal	299	69	64	67	70	270	70	65	270
% change	1	-14	-15	-6	-4	-10	1	2	0
Total red meat	40,795	9,716	9,993	10,360	10,402	40,471	9,955	10,172	41,381
% change	4	-4	1	0	0	-1	2	2	2
Broilers 2/	21,052	5,359	5,633	5,618	5,560	22,171	5,650	5,900	23,300
% change	7	5	6	4	6	5	5	5	5
Turkeys 2/	4,829	1,060	1,217	1,280	1,290	4,847	1,075	1,240	4,965
% change	4	0	2	-1	0	0	1	2	2
Total poultry 3/	26,398	6,542	6,987	7,027	6,970	27,526	6,850	7,275	28,780
% change	6	4	5	3	5	4	5	4	5
Total red meat and poultry	67,193	16,258	16,980	17,387	17,372	67,997	16,805	17,447	70,161
% change	5	-1	3	1	2	1	3	3	3
					Million dozen				
Eggs	5,883	1,458	1,471	1,487	1,535	5,951	1,485	1,490	6,015
% change	2	0	1	2	2	1	2	1	1
Prices					Dollars per cwt				
Choice steers, Nebraska direct, 1100-1300 lb	75.36	80.65	79.78	73.77	70-74	76-77	71-77	72-78	71-77
Barrows and gilts, Iowa, So. Minn. 1-3,230-250 lb	43.03	44.92	47.59	48.05	45-49	46-47	45-51	46-52	45-51
Slaughter lambs, Ch., San Angelo	61.00	72.17	63.83	60.68	62-66	65-66	69-75	60-66	61-67
					Cents per pound				
Broilers, 12-city avg. 4/	52.6	53.1	55.8	56.9	52-56	55-56	50-56	50-56	50-56
Turkeys, Eastern region 5/	60.2	57.8	58.7	63.3	69-73	62-63	56-62	57-63	59-65
					Cents per dozen				
Eggs New York 6/	65.4	75.6	73.4	69.6	70-74	72-73	68-74	62-68	67-73

1/ Projected. 2/ Federally inspected. 3/ Includes broilers, turkeys, and mature chickens. 4/ Wholesale weighted average. 5/ Wholesale, 8- to 16-pound young hens. 6/ Cartoned, consumer Grade A large, volume buyers.

Factors Affecting Livestock and Poultry

Economic Growth To Continue

Modest improvement in the economy is expected to continue for the remainder of 1993 and into 1994. Real output growth of around 2.5 to 3 percent is forecast for 1993 and slightly higher growth in 1994. The unemployment rate in 1993 is expected to average slightly below 7 percent, compared with 7.4 percent in 1992. Surplus capacity in most manufacturing sectors will temper future consumer price increases. Annual inflation rates are expected to remain near 3 percent through 1994. The Producers' and Consumers' Price Indexes for October were down .2 percent and up .4 percent, respectively. Interest rates are likely to rise in 1994, with short-term rate gains outpacing long-term rates. Short-term rates may rise a full percentage point from current levels by the end of 1994.

The 1993 corn crop is forecast at 6.5 billion bushels, almost 3 billion below last year's record. The farm price of corn is expected to average $2.35-$2.75 per bushel in 1993/94, up from last year's $2.07. With the smaller corn crop, projected domestic use of corn is down 200 million bushels and exports are down 50 million. Projected 1993/94 ending stocks of corn are 1.2 billion bushels below the last year's ending stocks and the lowest since 1975/76.

The soybean crop is forecast at 1.834 billion bushels, 16 percent below 1992/93. Soybean meal prices at Decatur are expected to average $190 to $225 a ton, compared with last year's $194 per ton. Soybean meal stocks at the end of 1993/94 are expected to be 204,000 tons, down from the 1992/93 ending stocks of 230,000 tons.

Poultry and Eggs

Poultry Industry Highlights of 1993

The poultry industry had a good year in 1993. Markets have been absorbing higher levels of production of broilers, turkeys, and eggs at surprisingly strong prices. Net returns were also aided by low feed costs in the first half of the year. The moves in grain prices associated with floods in the Midwest and the smaller 1993 harvest have not been enough to significantly impact poultry industry profitability in 1993.

Broiler prices were near record levels for much of the year, helped by strong retail and food service demand, and record exports. U.S. broiler exports reached record levels, near 1.8 billion pounds, about 8 percent of production.

Demand for eggs strengthened in 1993, as wholesale prices increased 7 cents per dozen while production increased 1 percent. Profitability for egg producers and marketers improved substantially from 1992 and encouraged increased production.

Turkey producers had their best returns since 1986. After many years when average returns were near or below breakeven, net returns in 1993 are positive. Production grew at the slowest rate in years resulting in increased turkey prices.

A Glimpse at 1994

The poultry outlook for 1994 is positive, although not as profitable as in 1993. Strong returns in 1993 established a good foundation for future expansion and market development. Domestic demand will be helped by expanding consumer incomes. Poultry exports are expected to reach another record, fueled by a continued demand for low priced broiler leg quarters and turkey dark meat. Higher feed prices will increase costs of production, but are not expected to significantly affect expansion plans, assuming a normal 1994 crop year.

Broiler production in 1994 will likely increase over 5 percent, to over 23 billion pounds. Turkey production is expected to increase around 2 percent. Both turkey and broiler prices are expected to be near year-earlier levels. Expectations of steady prices and higher feed costs point towards lower net returns in 1994. Total egg production is expected to increase 1 percent, about the same as in 1993. Both hatching and table egg supplies are expected to increase. Wholesale egg prices will likely weaken in 1994, given production increases, but returns will continue positive.

Turkeys

Turkey Profitability Returned in 1993

Net returns to turkey producers were the highest since 1986. After many years when returns from turkey production were often at or below breakeven, average net returns in 1993 are positive. These improved returns are due to a combination of higher turkey prices and low feed costs during much of the year. Although they rose in the fourth quarter, 1993 feed costs averaged the lowest since 1987, while 1993 wholesale turkey prices averaged the highest since 1989-1990.

Returns moved slightly above breakeven beginning in the second quarter, aided by relatively low feed costs. Fourth-quarter returns are expected at 5-7 cents per pound, the best since 1986. Higher feed costs will be offset by the highest fourth quarter turkey prices since 1988. For all of 1993, returns are estimated to average 2 cents above breakeven, which will encourage producers to increase production in 1994.

Production Fractionally Higher in 1993

Turkey production increased less than 1 percent in 1993, following a 4-percent increase in 1992. The number of turkeys raised in 1993 is estimated at 285.4 million, about 1 percent below a year earlier but they have heavier average weights. In the third quarter, production declined about 1 percent as average weights were up slightly less than 1 percent partially due to the summer heat. Fourth-quarter production is estimated about unchanged, as heavier average

Table 2--Federally inspected turkey slaughter, 1992-1993

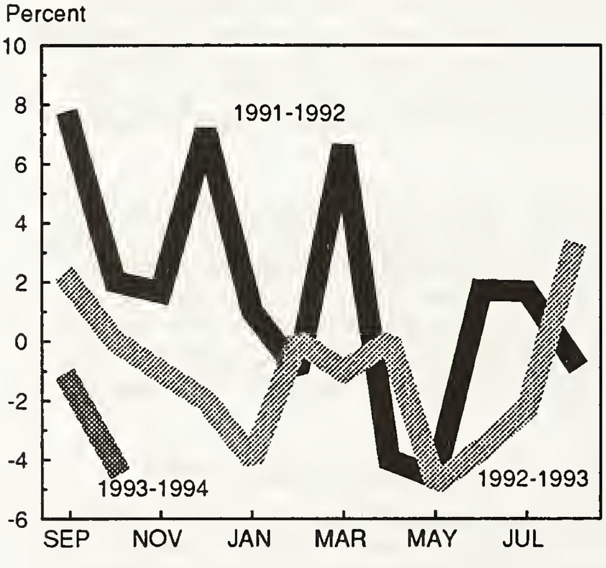
Quarters	Number	Average weight	Live-weight	Certified RTC
	Million	Pounds	---Million pounds---	
1992:				
I	61.2	21.9	1,340.0	1,055.9
II	69.2	21.8	1,509.5	1,194.4
III	76.3	21.4	1,637.3	1,294.9
IV	74.6	21.8	1,623.7	1,283.8
Year	281.4	21.7	6,110.5	4,828.9
1993:				
I	59.9	22.5	1,345.8	1,059.7
II	68.4	22.5	1,538.0	1,217.3
III	74.8	21.7	1,620.8	1,280.4

Table 3--Turkey hatchery operations, 1991-1994 1/

Month	Total turkeys placed 2/			Eggs in incubators, first of month 3/		
	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
	--------Thousands--------			---------Percent---------		
Sep	21,200	21,622	21,322	1	1	4
Oct	21,955	21,866	20,956	2	2	-3
Nov	22,231	22,091		0	-3	5
Dec	24,396	24,017		1	-1	
Jan	25,817	24,680		-5	4	
Feb	25,178	25,276		0	-2	
Mar	27,495	27,485		4	-4	
Apr	27,824	28,567		-1	-3	
May	28,492	27,936		-4	-4	
Jun	28,648	28,423		-3	-2	
Jul	29,293	28,626		0	-5	
Aug	25,480	26,241		3	-3	

1/ Breakdown by breed not shown to avoid disclosing individual operations.
2/ Excludes exported poults.
3/ Percent changes from previous year.

Figure 1
Turkey Poult Placements
Percent Change From Previous Year



weights are expected to offset the reduced bird slaughter indicated by a 1- percent reduction in poult placements.

For the year through September, the average liveweight of young turkeys was 22.2 pounds, about half a pound heavier (up 2.2 percent) from a year earlier.

Moderate Production Growth Likely in 1994

Higher turkey prices and more favorable returns in second-half 1993 will encourage about a 2-percent increase in production next year. In early 1994, higher feed costs are estimated to add about 2-2.5 cents per pound to production costs over a year earlier when feed prices were relatively low. While first-quarter 1994 turkey prices are expected higher than a year earlier, they may not be high enough to offset increased costs. Prices of Eastern region hens in the first quarter will be 56-62 cents per pound.

Turkey prices for all of 1994 are expected to average 59-65 cents per pound compared with 62-63 cents in 1993. Higher feed costs for 1994 overall are expected to raise production costs about 3 cents per pound, ready to cook (RTC), and therefore returns in 1994 will likely be down and near breakeven.

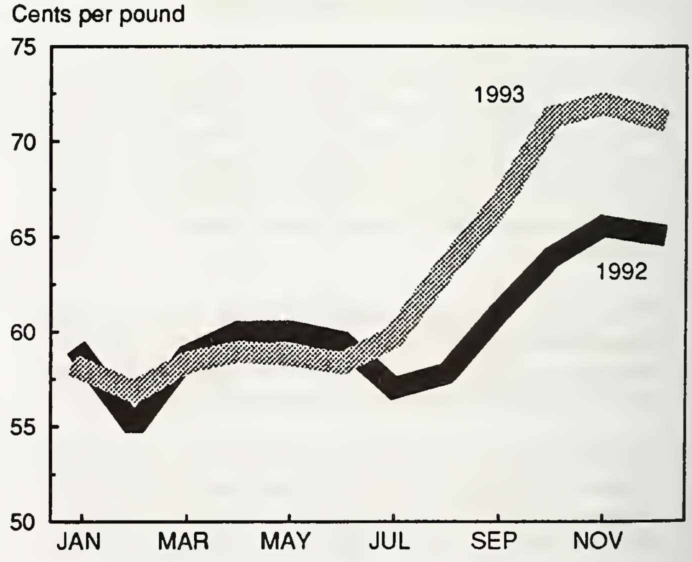
Turkey producers appear to be cautious. Poult placements in September and October, which were made when turkey prices were the highest in several months, averaged nearly 3 percent below those of a year earlier. September's and October's placements will impact production early in 1994. First-quarter 1994 production, due to heavier weights, is expected up about 1 percent, compared with a year earlier.

Prices Moved Up in the Second Half

Turkey prices have benefitted from a production increase of less than 1 percent, the slowest growth since 1984, while turkey exports are increasing sharply. In addition, supplies of competing pork in the fourth quarter of this year are lower than they have been since 1990.

Prices were lackluster during the first 6 months of 1993, particularly for hens, but prices strengthened starting in July when it became clear from poult placement data that production would likely be only slightly above 1992.

Figure 2
Wholesale Turkey Prices



Eastern region hens 8-16 pounds.
November and December 1993 estimated.

Table 4--Turkey prices and price spreads

Item	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Avg.
	Cents/lb.												
Farm price 1/:													
1990	35.4	33.7	36.4	36.6	38.3	38.7	39.1	40.2	40.3	42.5	42.3	36.9	38.3
1991	33.6	35.1	37.0	37.6	38.3	38.7	39.1	40.1	40.2	37.0	37.0	38.1	37.7
1992	36.3	35.5	37.0	37.0	37.7	37.7	37.9	37.8	37.5	38.5	39.4	39.3	37.6
1993	35.9	34.8	37.2	37.7	38.4	37.3	38.9	39.5	40.4	43.1			
New York, hens, 8-16 lb 2/:													
1990	55.6	55.2	58.9	59.6	61.3	62.9	63.4	66.6	69.0	76.2	73.7	56.1	63.2
1991	53.5	55.8	59.1	60.3	62.3	62.7	63.4	64.7	64.4	60.5	63.1	65.2	61.3
1992	54.7	55.0	58.8	60.0	60.0	59.5	57.0	57.8	61.0	63.9	65.6	65.1	59.9
1993	58.1	56.8	58.4	59.0	58.8	58.4	59.8	63.4	66.7	71.3			
4 region average retail price, wholebirds:													
1990	98.9	98.3	99.4	97.1	99.8	99.8	100.8	101.4	103.3	105.6	91.1	96.0	99.3
1991	99.4	101.2	97.8	100.5	100.6	102.0	102.8	103.4	103.1	104.0	91.6	91.4	99.8
1992	96.1	94.9	95.1	98.1	98.8	98.5	99.0	100.5	101.0	99.5	89.4	93.0	97.0
1993	97.8	98.9	100.5	100.7	100.7	102.7	102.9	101.8	102.6	103.4			
Price spreads, retail-to-consumer:													
1990	33.7	33.7	32.1	27.7	29.8	29.7	32.1	27.8	26.7	23.7	8.8	29.7	27.9
1991	37.1	38.1	31.2	33.7	30.9	32.0	32.6	31.2	30.3	34.9	20.8	17.6	30.9
1992	28.2	29.2	27.0	29.4	29.6	29.5	33.3	32.5	31.4	27.2	15.4	18.1	27.5
1993	30.0	31.7	32.6	31.9	32.3	34.5	35.8	29.7	27.7	25.0			
Consumer price index 3/:													
1990	123.9	124.2	124.6	123.4	123.6	122.7	123.9	123.1	124.7	126.9	120.4	123.0	123.7
1991	125.1	126.8	126.5	126.0	127.7	128.2	128.3	129.9	127.9	128.2	122.0	122.8	126.6
1992	125.7	125.6	125.0	125.8	126.1	127.0	127.4	129.0	130.5	129.2	125.2	126.6	126.9
1993	129.4	128.7	130.2	129.5	130.6	132.3	132.2	133.2	133.8	133.5			

1/ Liveweight. 2/ Wholesale, ready-to-cook. 3/ Other poultry CPI.

Table 5--Poultry and eggs costs and returns 1/

	Production costs		Wholesale		Net returns
Year	Feed	Total	Total costs 2/	Price 3/	
			Market eggs (cents/doz)		
1992:					
I	28.9	47.1	67.6	66.8	-0.7
II	29.1	47.3	67.8	63.5	-4.3
III	27.7	45.9	66.4	68.9	2.5
IV	25.8	44.0	64.5	74.4	9.9
Year	27.8	46.0	66.5	68.5	1.9
1993:					
I	25.9	44.1	64.6	78.8	14.1
II	26.6	44.8	65.3	74.7	9.4
III	28.1	46.3	66.8	72.0	5.2
			Broilers (cents/lb)		
1992:					
I	16.5	26.8	49.5	50.2	0.7
II	16.7	27.0	49.8	52.3	2.5
III	16.5	26.8	49.5	54.5	4.9
IV	15.4	25.8	48.2	53.2	5.0
Year	16.3	26.6	49.2	52.6	3.3
1993:					
I	15.4	25.8	48.0	53.1	3.1
II	15.5	25.8	48.1	55.8	7.7
III	16.2	26.6	49.1	57.0	7.9
			Turkeys (cents/lb)		
1992:					
I	23.2	36.9	62.4	56.3	-6.2
II	23.6	37.3	62.9	60.1	-2.8
III	23.6	37.3	62.9	61.4	-1.5
IV	21.9	35.6	60.8	64.2	3.4
Year	23.1	36.8	62.3	60.5	-1.8
1993:					
I	21.2	34.9	59.9	57.3	-2.6
II	21.4	35.1	60.2	60.3	0.1
III	22.1	35.8	61.0	64.7	3.7

1/ Estimated costs and prices are weighted by monthly production. 2/ Based on farm cost converted to wholesale market value. 3/ Wholesale prices used are the 12-metro egg price, 12-city weighted average broiler price, and a weighted average of 8-16 lb young hens and 14-22 lb toms in Central, Western and Eastern Regions.

Meanwhile, stocks were holding slightly below 1992. Brisk sales of breast meat and a 40-percent increase in exports of leg parts during the third quarter boosted prices above a year earlier.

Prices continued strong into November with hens around 72 cents per pound. Wholesale Eastern region hens are expected to average 69-73 cents per pound in the fourth quarter, compared with 64.9 cents last year. For the year, hen prices are expected to average 62-63 cents, compared with 60.2 cents per pound in 1992.

Stocks Moderate

Total turkey stocks as of September 30 were 708 million pounds, about 4 percent below a year earlier. Whole bird stocks were 564 million pounds, also 4 percent lower. Beginning 1994 stocks are expected to be below a year earlier and likely the lowest in 4 years.

Near Record Holiday Consumption Likely

Turkey supplies are fully adequate and the usual retailer specials for Thanksgiving and other holidays of the season will encourage use. Consumption during the fourth quarter will likely be close to last year's record 6.5 pounds per capita and for the year will likely be close to the 18 pounds of 1991 and 1992. Consumption will be aided by a drawdown in stocks at the end of the year compared with a year earlier.

Retail prices for frozen whole turkeys in 1993 have been running slightly above a year earlier and are expected to average 99 cents to $1 a pound for the year compared with 97 cents in 1992. Prices in the fourth quarter are expected to be 2-3 cents per pound above last year.

Table 6--Turkeys: Number raised, total of all breeds

States	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
			1,000 Birds			
Ark.	18,000	19,800	22,000	24,000	25,000	23,000
Calif.	26,500	30,200	31,500	29,000	24,000	23,000
Colo.	2/	2/	2/	2/	4,400	4,700
Conn.	30	30	30	25	30	25
Del.	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/
Ga.	2,400	1,900	2,010	1,900	1,990	1,610
Ill.	1,700	3,280	4,460	3,120	3,400	3,500
Ind.	13,200	13,200	13,700	15,000	15,400	14,800
Iowa	7,800	7,600	8,800	8,700	8,600	8,600
Kans.	227	324	400	560	730	1,260
Md.	135	100	110	120	125	180
Mass.	150	150	170	140	150	130
Mich.	3,000	3,500	4,300	2/	2/	2/
Minn.	38,500	43,100	46,300	44,000	43,000	42,500
Mo.	16,500	17,300	18,000	21,500	20,500	19,500
Nebr.	1,770	2,050	2,090	2,110	2,110	2,500
N.H.	26	26	20	25	20	20
N.J.	100	100	100	90	95	95
N.Y.	343	400	480	490	480	470
N.C.	47,900	52,200	58,000	58,000	62,000	61,000
N. Dak.	1,150	1,280	1,320	1,430	1,250	1,300
Ohio	3,600	4,100	4,750	4,500	5,200	5,700
Okla.	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/
Oreg.	1,800	2,100	2,300	2,350	2,400	600
Pa.	7,900	8,400	8,430	8,400	8,800	8,600
S.C.	5,570	5,360	5,500	6,000	6,350	6,050
S. Dak.	2,370	2,220	2,600	2,700	2,800	2,460
Tex.	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/
Utah	3,900	3,590	3,930	4,050	3,750	3,950
Va.	16,300	16,600	17,000	17,300	19,300	21,000
W. Va.	2,300	2,870	3,850	4,100	4,100	4,400
Wisc.	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/
Oth.	19,250	19,500	20,300	25,500	23,000	24,400
U.S.	242,421	261,280	282,450	285,110	288,980	285,350

1992 revised. 1993 preliminary, based on turkeys placed September 1, 1992 through August 31, 1993. Excludes young turkeys lost. 2/ Combined to avoid disclosure of individual operations. 3/ Maryland and Delaware combined.

Turkey Production Leaders

According to USDA's August estimates of turkeys raised for 1993 production, the four leading States continue to be North Carolina, Minnesota, Arkansas, and California. However, production declined in each of these States and their share of national production declined slightly to 52 percent. Growth in Virginia's production moved it to the fifth leading producer, replacing Missouri.

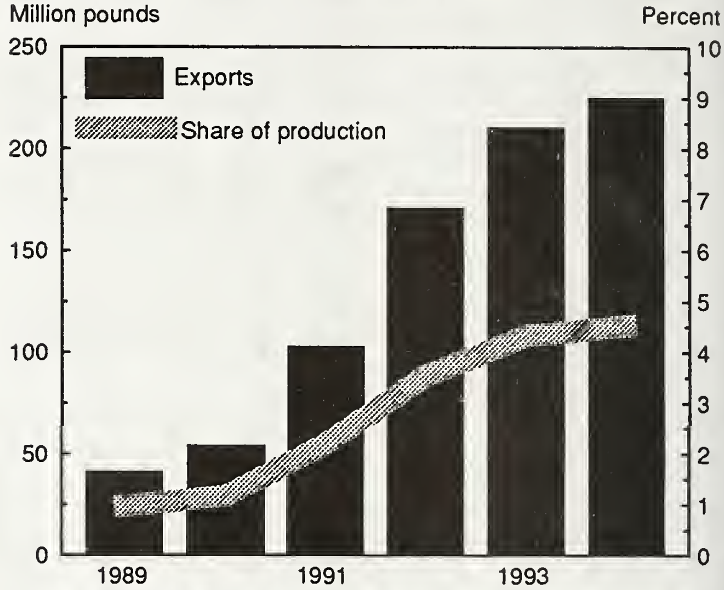
Sharp Growth in Turkey Exports

Turkey exports are expected to increase nearly 25 percent in 1993 to about 210 million pounds valued near $140 million. Exports will be equivalent to 4-5 percent of production. This proportion has risen steadily in recent years as demand for relatively low-priced turkey meat parts has increased. Leg parts continue as the main export, accounting for about 96 percent of total exports, compared with 93 percent in 1992. Whole turkey exports have declined. Through August, the average export unit value of parts was 67 cents per pound compared with 72 cents a year earlier.

Mexico remains the major market for U.S. turkey exports, taking about 70 percent through August compared with 58 percent in 1992. Turkey production and consumption in Mexico remains very low but consumption has increased four-fold since 1990 to an estimated 1.6 pounds per person in 1993.

Figure 3

U.S. Turkey Exports To Break Record



1993-1994 estimated.

Exports to South Korea are also growing and account for about 10 percent of exports. Very little turkey is produced in Korea. The Government began permitting imports in 1989, which increased to about 33 million pounds in 1992. The U.S. provided 65 percent of the total followed by France with 24 percent. Even though France's exports are assisted with export subsidies, the U.S. appears to be maintaining market share in South Korea.

Record Exports Likely Again in 1994

Turkey exports in 1994 are expected to rise to 225-230 million pounds. U.S. turkey prices are expected to remain competitive in international markets. In addition to Mexico, Canada, and other neighboring countries, the Pacific

Table 7--U.S. turkey exports to major importers

Country	August	January - August 1992	January - August 1993
		1000 lb.	
Mexico	12,794	58,473	92,069
Korea	1,723	10,654	12,254
United Kingdom	526	8,750	5,667
Hong Kong	689	2,738	4,163
Canada	300	1,774	2,037
Colombia	91	1,082	1,870
Former Soviet Union	1,258	6	1,303
W. Samoa	251	920	965
Jamaica	240	421	778
Singapore	405	174	774
France	98	864	704
Marshall Is.	125	815	676
South Africa	635	1,455	653
Saudi Arabia	184	430	631
Germany	0	1,649	596
Japan	186	1,307	585
Micronesia	90	876	565
China M	0	147	549
Taiwan	98	480	379
Panama	35	112	272
Other	602	5,481	2,858
Total	20,331	98,606	130,348

area offers opportunities for market growth. Exports are expected to continue increasing to South Korea. Sales are also growing to Hong Kong which will likely become the third or fourth leading market.

Broilers

Growth Expected at 5 Percent in 1994

Broiler production will reach new highs in 1993 and another record is expected in 1994. Total RTC broiler production will increase around 5 percent in 1994, to over 23 billion pounds, as producers respond to favorable returns in 1993 and to expectations of continued strong demand. This follows an over 5-percent growth in 1993, and will be the 19th consecutive year of production increases.

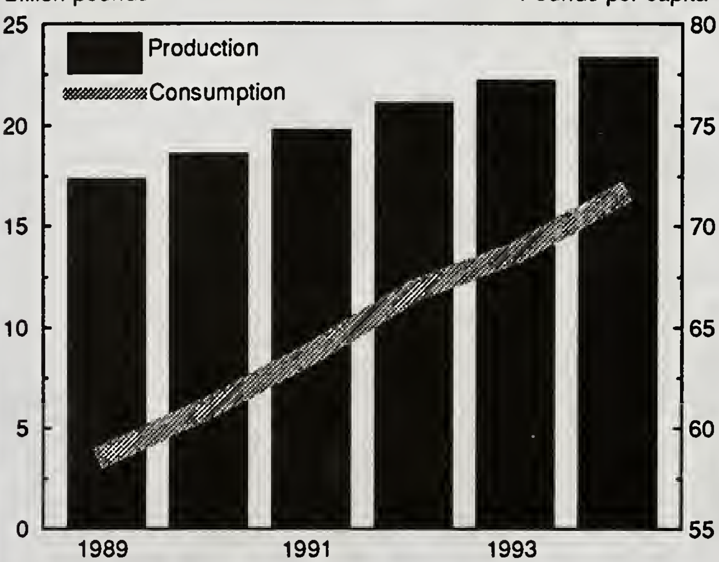
Expected growth is supported by increases in the estimated hatchery supply flock of about 7 percent through April 1994, based on cumulative placements in the broiler hatchery supply flock 7-14 months earlier. Production increases of around 5 percent are likely in the first and second quarters of 1994, followed by 6 percent in the third quarter to meet seasonal demand increases. The larger, expected year-over-year third-quarter growth also reflects the lower production in third-quarter 1993 due to the higher summer temperatures.

Table 8--Federally inspected young chicken slaughter

Quarters	Number	Average weight	Live-weight	Certified RTC
	Million	Pounds	--Million pounds--	
1992:				
I	1,565	4.52	7,076	5,124
II	1,611	4.52	7,275	5,295
III	1,664	4.45	7,398	5,387
IV	1,585	4.57	7,249	5,247
Year	6,425	4.51	28,998	21,052
1993:				
I	1,613	4.57	7,380	5,359
II	1,687	4.59	7,739	5,633
III	1,731	4.45	7,707	5,618

Figure 4

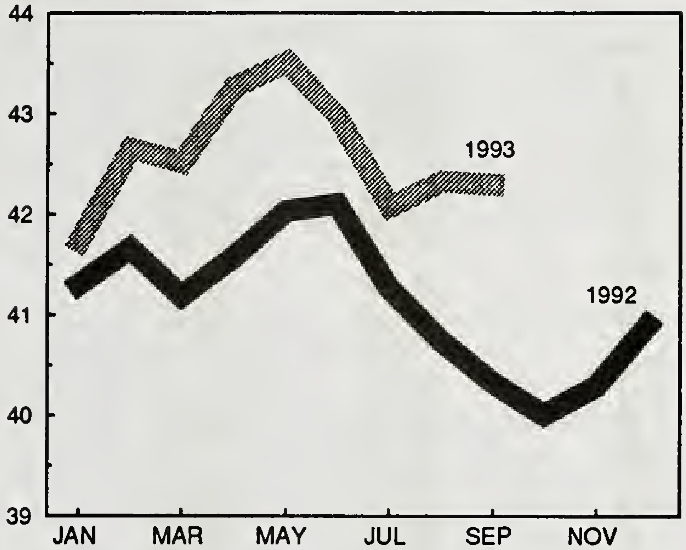
Broiler Expansion Continues



1993-1994 estimated.

Figure 5

Broiler-type Hatching Egg Flock



First of the month.

Production in the fourth quarter of 1993 will increase almost 6 percent, reflecting increased numbers and heavier slaughter weights. Broiler chicks hatched July through September 1993 averaged 5 percent above a year ago. The broiler hatching egg flock on October 1, an indicator of production 2 months out, was over 5 percent larger than a year ago. Lower increases in slaughter weights and higher death losses during the summer because of hot weather limited the third quarter increase to 4.3 percent. Slaughter weights in 1993 are averaging slightly over 1 percent above a year earlier, reflecting a trend toward larger birds for further processed products.

Lower Prices Likely

Average wholesale prices for whole birds are expected to be 1-2 cents lower in 1994, at 50-56 cents per pound. Prices have been above the year earlier for most of 1993, but the gap began narrowing in October. Fourth-quarter prices will average 52-56 cents a pound, slightly above a year earlier. Average annual wholesale prices for whole birds are expected to be in the mid-50's in 1993, compared with 52.6 cents per pound in 1992.

Both the price of whole birds and leg quarters, the primary export product, reflect the strength in the export markets. Leg quarter prices have increased about 17 percent since August as exporters attempt to fill orders. Leg quarter prices in September, October, and into November have averaged around 28 cents per pound, compared with 24 cents in August of this year and 25 cents during the same period last year. Since August and into November, prices of chicken breasts, which are not a major export item, declined and were below a year earlier.

Table 9--Broilers: Eggs set and chicks placed weekly in 15 commercial states, 1992-93 1/

Week ending 2/	Eggs set 1992	Eggs set 1993	Eggs set Change from previous year	Chicks placed 1992	Chicks placed 1993	Chicks placed Change from previous year
	------- Thousands -------		Percent	------- Thousands -------		Percent
January:						
2	142,650	147,945	3.7	114,476	116,891	2.1
9	141,585	148,440	4.8	115,575	114,937	-0.6
16	142,189	148,597	4.5	115,553	117,282	1.5
23	140,535	146,932	4.6	115,162	117,697	2.2
30	141,542	145,558	2.8	113,616	118,323	4.1
February:						
6	138,623	148,488	7.1	115,126	118,896	3.3
13	141,299	150,554	6.5	113,447	117,987	4.0
20	144,668	150,939	4.3	113,363	117,598	3.7
27	145,693	151,602	4.1	111,662	119,406	6.9
March:						
6	146,225	153,214	4.8	113,949	121,332	6.5
13	145,028	153,140	5.6	115,932	121,509	4.8
20	143,940	150,356	4.5	117,542	121,143	3.1
27	145,679	147,113	1.0	117,906	122,350	3.8
April:						
3	145,622	151,167	3.8	117,593	122,837	4.5
10	147,888	154,338	4.4	116,414	120,727	3.7
17	147,413	154,094	4.5	117,483	118,172	0.6
24	144,626	154,312	6.7	117,602	121,238	3.1
May:						
1	146,708	152,741	4.1	119,644	125,008	4.5
8	147,153	156,283	6.2	118,933	124,845	5.0
15	147,255	156,265	6.1	117,130	123,984	5.9
22	147,712	156,168	5.7	118,347	122,607	3.6
29	149,228	156,088	4.6	119,369	125,660	5.3
June:						
5	149,373	156,864	5.0	118,850	125,766	5.8
12	148,990	157,128	5.5	119,524	125,547	5.0
19	149,039	156,135	4.8	120,674	125,255	3.8
26	146,166	154,542	5.7	120,653	126,276	4.7
July:						
3	139,306	145,167	4.2	119,707	125,578	4.9
10	142,680	148,964	4.4	119,903	124,987	4.2
17	143,400	153,413	7.0	116,392	123,602	6.2
24	144,192	152,619	5.8	111,987	118,250	5.6
31	143,135	151,399	5.8	114,494	119,537	4.4
August:						
7	143,207	151,906	6.1	115,712	122,682	6.0
14	143,381	152,278	6.2	115,739	121,867	5.3
21	144,403	152,212	5.4	114,571	119,532	4.3
28	144,084	151,848	5.4	114,720	120,206	4.8
September:						
4	142,315	150,300	5.6	114,379	121,061	5.8
11	137,127	144,853	5.6	114,883	121,029	5.3
18	132,211	142,125	7.5	115,960	119,480	3.0
25	134,458	142,144	5.7	113,583	117,892	3.8
October:						
2	142,427	152,174	6.8	108,522	114,348	5.4
9	137,200	150,264	9.5	106,549	112,046	5.2
16	130,085	141,949	9.1	106,533	112,536	5.6
23	125,562	140,239	11.7	113,927	119,509	4.9
30	138,163	148,002	7.1	110,046	118,784	7.9
November:						
6	144,950	152,094	4.9	103,765	112,229	8.2

1/ The 15 states are: AL, AR, CA, DE, FL, GA, MD, MS, NC, PA, SC, TN, TX, VA, and WV.
2/ Corresponding dates to 1993: 1992, January 4.

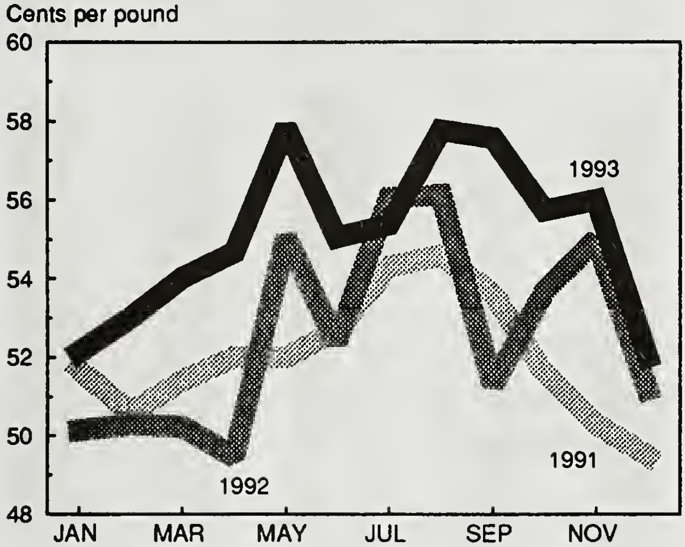
Table 10--Broiler chicks hatched and pullet chicks placed in hatchery supply flocks, 1991-1993

Month	Broiler-type chicks 1991	Broiler-type chicks 1992	Broiler-type chicks 1993	Pullet chicks 1/ Monthly placements 1991	Monthly placements 1992	Monthly placements 1993	Cumulative placements 2/ 1991	Cumulative placements 1992	Cumulative placements 1993	Cumulative placements 1994
	Thousands									
January	547,776	576,852	587,901	4,594	4,995	5,664	37,096	39,950	40,202	42,665
February	500,757	533,606	536,422	4,929	4,674	4,549	37,526	39,903	40,819	43,906
March	571,250	587,091	611,942	4,951	5,234	5,678	37,708	40,103	40,908	44,486
April	557,678	573,530	590,408	5,556	5,492	5,531	38,011	40,588	41,133	43,943
May	586,504	597,998	624,310	5,614	4,831	5,944	38,551	40,590	41,866	
June	571,333	584,534	610,701	4,852	5,170	5,568	38,341	40,453	41,358	
July	565,273	585,950	614,287	4,667	5,431	5,967	38,489	39,889	40,871	
August	562,520	574,793	607,945	4,940	5,081	5,585	37,994	39,270	41,704	
September	536,740	554,836	578,644	5,079	5,220	5,121	37,789	39,092	41,083	
October	531,984	546,993		4,931	5,407		38,302	39,659	41,330	
November	512,554	526,351		4,814	4,726		39,254	40,211	41,780	
December	572,158	588,334		4,992	5,005		39,978	39,963	42,504	

1/ Placed in broiler hatchery supply flocks.
2/ 7-14 months earlier.

Figure 6

Wholesale Broiler Prices



12-city composite.
November and December 1993 estimated.

Retail prices for whole broilers have been stable in 1993, averaging 88-89 cents a pound, 1 cent higher than last year. Little change in retail prices is expected in 1994. Per capita broiler consumption in 1993 is expected to increase to around 69 pounds, retail basis, and to 71-72 pounds in 1994.

Broiler Net Returns Strong

Net returns to broiler producers are much improved over a year ago, reflecting higher prices for most of the year and lower feed costs through the third quarter. On a whole bird basis, average net returns for the first three quarters of 1993 were double those of last year. Positive returns are expected through the end of the year. Lower returns are expected in 1994, reflecting lower wholesale broiler prices and higher feed costs. Current feed cost estimates reflect expected annual average increases of about 23 percent for corn and 7 percent for soymeal. Should poor growing conditions occur over much of the Corn Belt next year, feed costs could increase even more, especially in the second half of the year and put additional pressure on producer returns.

Revisions to Broiler Cost and Returns Series

The ERS cost and returns series for broilers has been updated and revised, beginning with 1987 estimates. The special article in this report presents the changes made in the estimating model and the resulting revisions in annual cost and returns for 1987-1992. Future estimates of broiler cost and returns will be made using the updated model.

U.S. Broiler Exports Continue Broad Advance

U.S. broiler exports will increase about 22 percent in 1993, to over 1.8 billion pounds at a value of about $725 million. This is the most rapid increase since 1990's 40 percent. Growth extends to almost every major market, with Hong Kong, Mexico, Eastern Europe, other Pacific areas and the Middle East leading the growth.

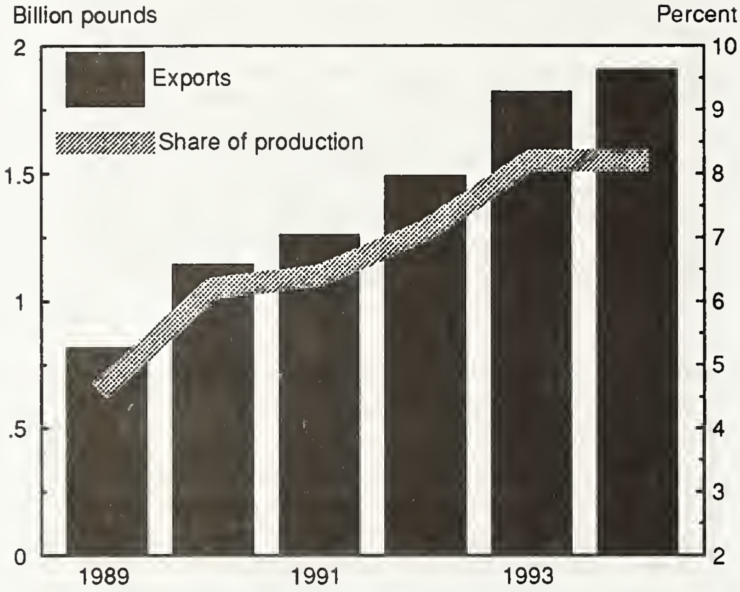
Table 11--Young chicken prices and price spreads

Item	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Avg.
						Cents/lb.							
Farm price 1/:													
1990	30.0	33.2	35.7	32.7	35.0	34.1	36.3	32.6	34.0	28.4	27.9	28.7	32.4
1991	30.5	30.2	30.1	30.7	31.1	31.5	32.3	32.4	32.1	31.0	29.5	29.5	30.9
1992	29.8	29.9	30.0	29.7	32.6	31.9	34.1	34.3	32.0	33.1	33.3	31.3	31.8
1993	31.5	31.8	32.4	33.2	35.7	34.4	35.0	36.3	36.5	35.1			
Wholesale RTC 12-city avg. 2/:													
1990	51.7	57.4	60.4	55.3	57.9	56.4	59.5	54.9	57.4	48.8	48.0	49.6	54.8
1991	51.7	50.6	51.4	52.0	52.0	52.7	54.3	54.6	53.6	51.6	50.3	49.5	52.0
1992	50.1	50.3	50.2	49.5	55.1	52.4	56.0	56.1	51.3	53.7	55.0	51.2	52.6
1993	52.1	53.0	54.0	54.7	57.9	55.0	55.4	57.8	57.6	55.7			
U.S. avg. retail price:													
1990	88.2	89.6	92.8	89.7	90.2	92.8	91.7	91.2	90.7	88.3	88.0	85.8	89.9
1991	88.6	90.3	89.9	88.5	88.3	87.8	88.8	86.9	87.4	87.8	85.7	86.4	88.0
1992	87.8	84.9	85.9	86.1	85.4	86.1	87.6	88.2	88.1	86.5	88.5	87.9	86.9
1993	87.5	87.1	87.9	87.4	88.8	89.1	89.0	89.6	89.7	89.3			
Price spreads retail-to-cons.:													
1990	30.5	27.0	29.0	29.4	26.5	30.5	24.9	30.4	27.9	33.7	34.2	30.2	29.5
1991	31.5	33.6	33.7	31.5	30.7	29.2	28.8	26.3	28.0	30.4	29.2	30.9	30.3
1992	31.7	28.5	30.6	30.4	23.7	27.2	24.5	25.7	29.7	25.3	27.0	30.5	27.9
1993	29.7	28.3	27.5	26.0	24.2	26.7	26.6	24.8	25.1	26.7			
Retail pr. index wh. chickens:						1982-84 = 100							
1990	131.5	133.6	138.4	134.9	134.8	138.2	137.6	136.7	136.3	133.8	132.9	130.6	134.9
1991	131.1	134.1	133.4	131.7	132.8	130.6	133.6	130.6	130.6	132.4	129.6	129.9	131.7
1992	131.4	127.9	129.6	129.3	129.4	130.7	132.8	134.3	134.4	131.7	135.5	135.4	131.9
1993	135.5	134.0	137.0	136.1	137.1	138.3	137.8	139.4	138.1	139.4			

1/ Liveweight. 2/ 12-city composite weighted average.

Figure 7

U.S. Broiler Exports To Break Record



1993-1994 estimated.

Table 12--U.S. broiler exports to major importers

Country	August	January - August 1992	January - August 1993
		1000 lb.	
Hong Kong	41,379	196,486	287,004
Japan	22,904	183,731	149,544
Mexico	17,294	105,549	118,849
Poland	6,113	21,481	71,679
Canada	9,964	60,545	59,988
Former Soviet Union	33,881	35,968	51,379
Jamaica	4,875	25,800	41,276
Romania	9,425	16,618	40,936
Iran	0	0	38,986
Singapore	5,152	35,539	37,864
China	5,228	8,066	37,045
Spain	410	17,120	18,909
Saudi Arabia	1,868	18,156	18,244
Guatemala	1,199	14,502	16,389
Colombia	160	2,741	11,631
Netherlands Antilles	1,528	11,720	11,490
Guyana	2,113	8,096	11,199
U. Arab Emirates	631	10,412	10,152
French Polynesia	1,120	7,371	9,495
Jordan	0	1,142	7,700
Other	16,633	124,166	113,020
Total	181,879	905,210	1,162,779

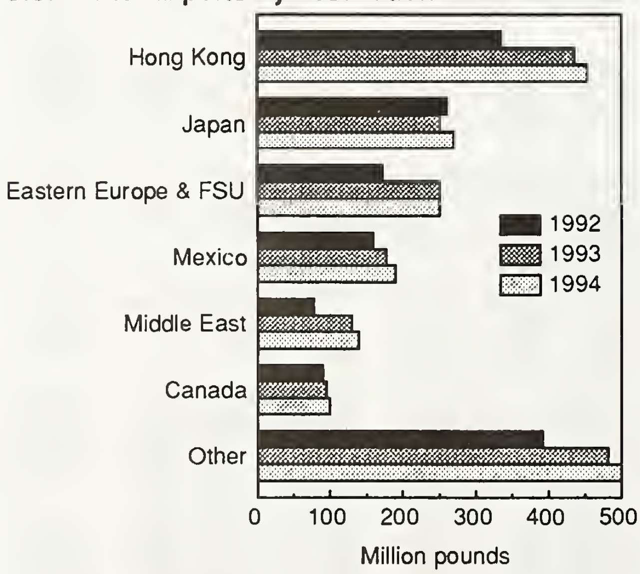
Trends in Major Export Markets

In 1989, before new markets in the former Soviet Union (FSU) and Eastern Europe opened and overall growth accelerated, exports took 4.7 percent of broiler production. In 1993, exports are taking over 8 percent.

Most of the growth in 1990 was due to unprecedented leg quarter exports of 300 million pounds to the Soviet Union, but since 1990 increases have also been realized to the Pacific area, the Middle East, Eastern Europe, Mexico, and Canada. In 1989, Hong Kong took 13 percent while in 1993 it will take about 24 percent, and repeat as the largest importer. In 1989, the FSU and Eastern Europe were small importers while this year they will account for about 14 percent. Shipments to the FSU currently include exports assisted with U.S. food aid and credit programs. In 1989, exports to China were also small while this year China will account for about 3 percent of total U.S. broiler exports. Sales to Iran have also risen sharply, and many other smaller markets have also grown.

Figure 8

U.S. Broiler Exports By Destination



1993 and 1994 estimated.

Japan is one of the major markets for U.S. broilers which hasn't grown much since 1989, primarily due to competition from Thailand with de-boned leg parts. Two-thirds of U.S. exports to Japan are bone-in leg parts. Japan will take about 14 percent of U.S. exports this year compared with 28 percent in 1989. However, while exports to Japan were relatively slow during the first half of the year, they moved above a year ago during the second half as Japan increased imports of bone-in legs. U.S. market share could exceed 30 percent this year and Thailand's and Brazil's shares decline, according to the U.S. Poultry and Egg Export Council (USAPEEC). On the other hand, China's exports to Japan are rapidly increasing and its share could exceed 20 percent.

Growth Market in Parts While Whole Birds Decline

Low prices of U.S. broiler leg parts exports are the principal driving force in U.S. export growth. About 96 percent of the exports are broiler parts. Whole bird exports for 1993 will likely total only about 70 million pounds. Over half of the whole birds are exported to neighboring countries, particularly to Mexico and Canada. While the average export unit value of whole birds through August was 49 cents per pound, slightly below a year earlier, parts averaged 39 cents this year and 46 cents a year earlier.

Export Enhancement Program Broiler Sales Down

Sales of U.S. whole birds under the Export Enhancement

Table 13--U.S. mature chicken exports to major importers

Country	August	January - August 1992	January - August 1993
		1000 lb.	
Canada	1,457	8,505	16,714
Japan	2,058	1,022	12,426
Mexico	154	2,542	1,836
Netherlands Antilles	133	223	1,085
U. Arab Emirates	46	394	1,063
Venezuela	0	276	960
Oman	0	0	609
Tonga	0	135	460
Colombia	45	53	431
Guatemala	0	1,317	276
Bermuda	28	98	201
Lebanon	0	0	192
Marshall Is.	5	225	181
Kuwait	0	0	179
Hong Kong	0	63	159
Antigua	0	153	104
Nicaragua	0	2,161	88
Guyana	0	984	80
Aruba	0	156	68
Grenada	0	45	68
Other	78	1,804	757
Total	4,005	20,155	37,939

Program (EEP) have also fallen. The EEP was established to compete with subsidized exports from the European Community (EC). For the first 10 months of this year, EEP sales totaled 18.4 million pounds, only slightly over 1 percent of total estimated broiler exports. For the same period in 1992, EEP sales were 25.5 million pounds, about 2 percent of total exports. While EEP sales increased to Egypt this year, they declined to the Middle East and Singapore.

France, a major U.S. competitor in Middle East markets, is rapidly increasing whole bird exports, with 74 percent destined to the Middle East during the first 4 months of 1993. French exports are being aided with export subsidies and by devaluation of the Franc. Saudi Arabia took nearly half of French exports to Middle East, shipments also increased to Iran, and resumed to Iraq.

Another Export Record Likely in 1994

Exports in 1994 are expected to increase to around 1.9 billion pounds, propelled by continued production increases and competitive prices of U.S. chicken leg parts. Increases are expected to most major markets including Japan which continues as the world's largest broiler import market. Increases are also expected to other Pacific area countries, to neighboring countries, particularly Mexico and Canada, and to the Middle East. Sales to the FSU remain more uncertain due to financing problems, and these exports could decline in 1994. The EEP is expected to continue to assist in the export of whole birds, concentrating in the Middle East but also including Egypt and Singapore.

Eggs

Supplies of eggs for the holidays will be about 2 percent above last year. This will be the highest per capita supplies since 1988. Retail egg prices will be in the low 90's, above last year but below 1989-91 prices.

Table 14--Layers on farms and eggs produced 1/

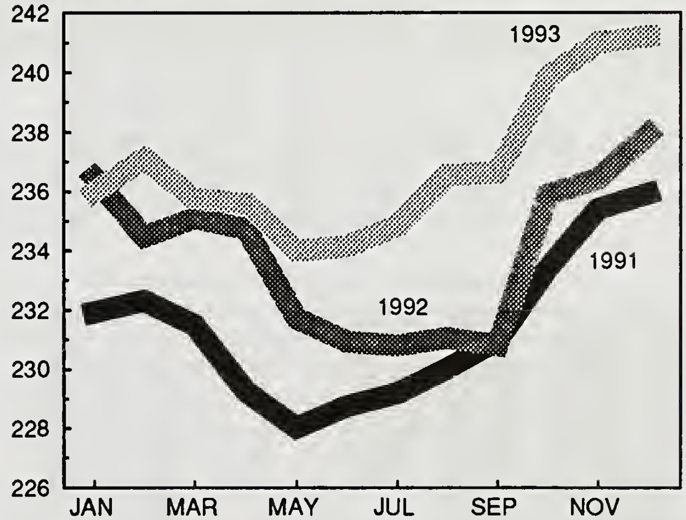
Quarter	Number of layers 1992	Number of layers 1993	Eggs per layer 1992	Eggs per layer 1993	Eggs produced 1992	Eggs produced 1993
	---Million---		----Number---		--Million dozen-	
I	280	281	62.7	62.3	1,462.3	1,461.7
II	278	281	64.1	63.7	1,483.8	1,491.8
III	275	281	63.7	63.4	1,459.3	1,482.1
IV	279		63.4		1,471.8	
Year	278		253.8		5,877.3	

1/ Marketing year beginning December 1.

Figure 9

Table Egg Flock Size

Million layers



First of the month.
November and December estimated.

Production Increases Pressure Prices

Total egg production in 1993 will be over 5.9 billion dozen, a 1-percent increase from 1992. Hatching egg production will increase more than 2 percent to about 835 million dozen, while table egg production likely will increase 1 percent to slightly over 5 billion dozen, the largest since 1988. Fourth-quarter table egg production will be 2 percent above a year earlier at over 1.3 billion dozen.

The table egg flock is expected to remain large into 1994, reflecting producers' response to positive returns earlier in 1993. The September flock of 238 million hens was 2 percent larger than a year earlier and the October 1 flock increased to 240 million hens, also 2 percent above 1992. The flock size will likely be maintained about 2 percent above last year until near the end of December.

Egg-type chick hatch has been 5 percent above last year for the first 9 months of 1993. The increased hatch indicates that there will be sufficient replacement pullets available to maintain, or potentially increase, the flock size even as hen slaughter increases. In September, the egg-type hatching flock was slightly smaller than in 1992, but pullet placements were up 14 percent, indicating a maintenance of the hatching egg flock near last year's numbers. Light-fowl

Table 15--Force moltings and light-type hen slaughter, 1991-1993

Month	Force molted layers 1/ Being molted 2/ 1991	1992	1993	Molt completed 2/ 1991	1992	1993	Light-type hens slaughtered under Federal inspection 1991	1992	1993
	Percent						Thousands		
January	3.0	3.7	4.8	20.0	19.5	22.2	10,819	13,329	10,628
February	4.2	5.0	5.3	18.5	18.3	21.7	9,778	10,455	9,351
March	3.5	4.4	3.9	18.5	19.0	22.7	10,123	11,343	9,758
April	3.1	3.1	2.5	19.3	18.7	23.2	12,275	12,516	11,712
May	6.5	5.0	5.2	18.4	17.7	21.7	12,142	10,391	9,744
June	5.4	5.8	5.8	19.3	18.3	21.5	9,206	10,596	10,244
July	4.2	4.9	4.6	19.7	19.1	22.5	9,928	11,429	11,144
August	3.7	4.2	4.2	20.5	20.3	22.5	10,412	9,717	10,285
September	4.0	4.2	3.7	20.5	20.5	22.4	9,740	9,343	9,692
October	4.1	4.3	5.0	21.0	20.7	22.8	9,741	9,297	
November	3.9	4.6		21.3	21.7		9,375	7,520	
December	2.5	2.8		20.7	24.7		10,920	10,944	

1/ Revisions include data from late reports or other corrections developed by the Food Safety and Inspection Service.
2/ Prior to 1990, the percent of hens and pullets of laying age were from 15 selected states. Beginning with 1990, the percent of hens and pullets of laying age are from 20 selected states.

Table 16--Egg-type chick hatchery operations, 1991-1993

Month	Hatch 1991	1992	1993	Eggs in incubators 1/ 1991	1992	1993
	Thousands			Percent		
Jan	34,487	32,496	33,368	7	-11	4
Feb	34,837	31,951	33,673	3	-7	10
Mar	37,041	36,496	37,280	-1	-1	9
Apr	39,775	35,774	37,241	0	-6	8
May	38,404	38,479	37,052	-1	-4	5
Jun	36,227	34,571	35,078	9	-6	4
Jul	33,696	32,067	34,177	17	-10	6
Aug	33,656	27,551	32,755	7	-18	15
Sep	34,007	27,960	31,878	5	-15	10
Oct	34,307	31,995		14	-9	0
Nov	30,400	26,918		7	-19	
Dec	32,717	29,512		3	-2	

1/ First of the month; percent change from previous year.

slaughter numbers ran 2 percent ahead of last year during the third quarter and will continue larger than a year ago in the fourth quarter due to the large number of older birds in the laying flock.

While New York wholesale egg prices had been almost 20 percent above 1992 for the first half of 1993, they fell to less than 10 percent above last year in the third quarter and were below year ago prices in September. Fourth-quarter prices will average near 1992's 71 cents per dozen.

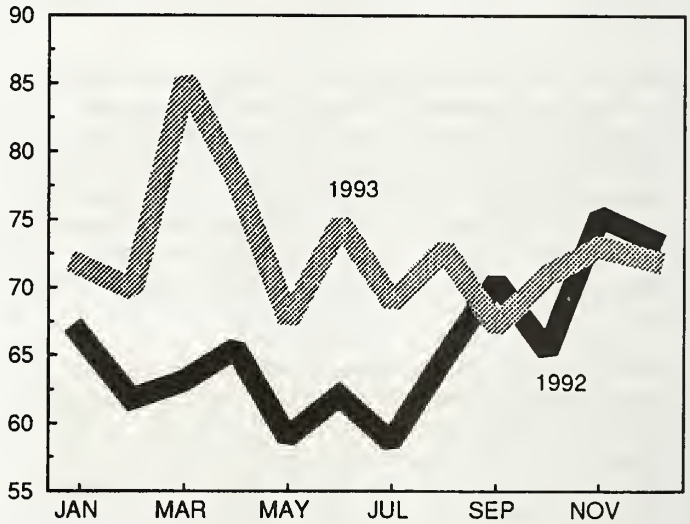
Higher prices in the face of increasing egg production indicates that demand must be slightly stronger than it has been in recent years. Typically, prices have declined about 5 percent for every 1 percent increase in production. However, this year, price increases have accompanied a 1-percent production increase. Shifts toward increased consumption of traditional meals and less concern about cholesterol consumption, as well as increased awareness of lower cholesterol levels in eggs, are trends that have been mentioned as positive signs for egg demand.

Net returns to egg producers have averaged 9 cents per dozen for the first 10 months of 1993 compared to a small

Figure 10

Wholesale Egg Price

Cents per dozen



New York, Grade A large.
November and December 1993 estimated.

loss in 1992. Net returns for the fourth quarter will be around 7 cents compared to nearly 10 cents per dozen last year. Returns for the year will be about 9 cents per dozen. The lower returns in the fourth quarter are due to higher feed costs.

Egg Production Expected To Be Up 1 Percent in 1994

Total egg production in 1994 is expected to be about 6 billion dozen, 1 percent higher than in 1993. Hatching egg production is projected to increase around 3 percent to 860 million dozen. Table egg production is likely to be 1 percent larger in 1994, at 5.2 billion dozen, and above 1993 in all 4 quarters. A slowdown in production growth the last half of the year is likely.

Wholesale New York egg prices will likely average 67-73 cents per dozen in 1994, compared to 72-73 cents in 1993, because of increased table-egg production. Positive net re-

Table 17--Egg prices and price spreads

Item	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Avg.
							Cents/doz.						
Farm price 1/:													
1990	78.0	62.3	71.6	63.9	50.9	53.7	47.2	58.1	60.9	65.4	65.9	66.1	62.0
1991	71.6	60.4	70.7	56.5	47.7	47.7	55.0	53.6	51.5	52.0	53.0	60.5	56.7
1992	46.5	43.8	42.3	43.0	38.5	40.7	39.8	41.7	49.0	45.7	54.6	55.5	45.1
1993	53.9	51.4	61.6	57.1	48.6	51.5	47.0	51.2	45.3	49.0			
New York (cartoned) Grade A, large 2/:													
1990	92.4	79.6	91.5	82.4	67.9	73.6	70.9	80.3	82.2	86.5	86.5	92.5	82.2
1991	87.5	78.3	91.9	74.9	67.0	68.8	79.6	76.3	75.5	74.5	75.8	80.0	77.5
1992	66.6	61.7	63.1	65.0	58.9	62.0	58.6	64.6	70.5	65.3	75.3	73.6	65.4
1993	71.7	69.9	85.2	77.8	67.6	74.7	68.9	72.8	67.2	70.9			
4-Region average, Grade A, large retail price													
1990	122.3	104.1	111.1	109.2	94.0	93.0	89.9	95.4	94.6	101.2	101.8	100.1	101.4
1991	110.6	98.7	106.9	100.2	90.8	88.4	96.6	102.4	98.7	97.6	95.0	101.2	98.9
1992	93.3	88.1	85.0	82.9	83.6	80.1	83.0	80.9	87.3	85.8	89.7	92.8	86.0
1993	89.8	89.5	92.7	99.7	89.5	92.1	90.0	92.9	89.0	89.7			
Price spreads retail-to-consumer:													
1990	26.7	22.1	16.8	24.3	24.0	17.2	16.9	14.5	12.9	14.7	16.2	7.8	17.8
1991	19.0	19.3	13.1	25.7	22.9	18.5	17.5	25.3	24.2	23.3	18.5	17.7	20.4
1992	25.0	24.6	21.6	18.0	25.0	18.2	20.8	16.3	14.7	19.7	14.1	18.0	19.7
1993	16.8	18.2	8.5	21.4	23.0	18.3	21.2	17.8	22.2	18.9			
Consumer price index:							1982-84 = 100						
1990	143.9	124.7	131.6	130.3	115.0	112.2	109.1	119.6	120.6	125.5	128.5	128.7	124.1
1991	139.8	125.4	133.1	124.8	112.4	110.2	113.9	121.0	118.0	116.8	115.4	123.5	121.2
1992	113.9	110.7	106.0	105.1	104.2	100.7	104.7	102.2	111.6	109.3	113.4	117.7	108.3
1993	116.2	115.6	120.3	126.9	114.9	116.4	115.1	117.4	113.4	114.9			

1/ Market (table) eggs including eggs sold retail by the producer. 2/ Price to volume buyers.

Table 18--Shell eggs broken and egg products produced under Federal inspection

Period	Shell eggs broken	Egg products produced 1/		
		Liquid 2/	Frozen	Dried
	1000 dozen	1000 pounds		
1992:				
January	103,271	47,978	41,203	10,885
February	95,065	47,257	30,648	10,714
March	106,824	55,007	32,541	12,148
April	96,957	54,865	30,582	10,167
May	103,783	55,229	33,723	10,849
June	108,734	54,494	36,139	12,984
July	110,976	54,057	40,054	12,861
August	101,744	53,783	32,749	10,751
September	106,522	59,323	36,500	10,347
October	107,883	60,147	37,282	10,041
November	93,739	47,074	30,291	8,749
December	98,346	50,182	37,364	9,199
Year	1,233,844	639,396	419,076	129,695
1993:				
January	90,494	52,025	30,877	8,228
February	85,794	51,799	29,453	7,323
March	97,024	60,702	39,505	6,567
April	100,596	59,098	33,634	9,325
May	109,930	66,486	35,775	11,445
June	113,515	67,481	36,338	11,195
July	112,347	59,943	38,786	10,985
August	112,417	70,554	34,554	10,604
September	114,686	61,921	37,531	11,020

1/ Includes ingredients added. All expressed in liquid egg equivalent.
2/ Liquid egg products produced for immediate consumption.

turns are expected for 1994, but they will be lower than in 1993 averaging near 3 cents per dozen. Reduced egg prices and higher feed costs are the factors behind expectations of lower returns. Retail egg prices will likely average in the high 80's, about a nickel below 1993.

Breaking of eggs, for use in various food products, continues to grow and will represent 25-26 percent of per capita egg consumption in 1994. Per capita egg consumption of around 234 eggs in the form of shell eggs and the shell egg equivalent of egg products consumed, is expected in 1994, a one egg decrease from 1993. Per capita egg consumption declines have slowed considerably in the 1990's from the 3.5 eggs per year average decline in the 1980's. Per capita consumption in the 1990's has ranged from 235 eggs in 1990 and 1992 to 233.5 eggs 1991. Development of additional further processed egg products and changes in consumer perceptions of egg's nutritional value should contribute to relatively stable consumption levels.

Higher Prices Discourage Exports in 1993

Egg exports will be slightly below last year, and will total about 155 million dozen shell-egg equivalent valued at approximately $130 million. Higher domestic egg prices this year have dampened exports of egg products. Through August, total egg exports were running just slightly below a year earlier. Exports of shell eggs, particularly table eggs, were up while exports of egg products fell. The major reason for the decline in egg product exports is the 70 percent drop to Japan. Even with the drop, Japan accounted for about 60 percent of U.S. egg product exports through August. Egg production in Japan has been increasing since 1991 and domestic prices have declined, while the demand for egg products softened due to their recession.

Total table egg exports are up 25 percent, led by increases to Hong Kong and the Middle East where sales are assisted by EEP. Hong Kong alone accounts for 55 percent of table egg exports. Sales of table eggs are also up to Mexico but down slightly to Canada, another leading buyer. EEP sales during the first 10 months of 1993 were 38.8 million dozen and were equivalent to about 31 percent of estimated total

Table 19--U.S. egg exports to major importers 1/

Country	August	January - August 1992	January - August 1993
		1000 dozen	
Hong Kong	3,645	20,660	24,510
Japan	2,668	31,388	22,152
Canada	2,773	20,265	19,411
Mexico	1,485	4,171	9,281
U. Arab Emirates	825	2,000	5,669
Germany	342	4,116	2,484
Jamaica	295	1,639	1,850
Kuwait	192	26	1,223
Nicaragua	190	391	945
Netherlands	280	2,691	866
Oman	213	191	854
Brazil	175	764	741
United Kingdom	0	1,465	717
Spain	40	148	633
Colombia	90	834	515
Venezuela	0	1,430	492
Singapore	238	199	465
Trinidad	88	227	426
Ecuador	0	256	407
Austria	220	21	391
Other	484	6,232	4,013
Total	14,241	99,116	98,044

1/ Shell and shell equivalent of egg products.

egg exports, (70 percent of table egg exports) during this period. During the same period in 1992, EEP sales of 26.3 million dozen were equal to 20 percent of total exports. EEP sales increased this year to the Middle East and Hong Kong, with nearly 60 percent of EEP sales destined for Hong Kong. Hatching egg exports are up about 7 percent, led by Canada which is taking 40 percent.

Expected Gains in Egg Exports in 1994

In 1994, lower U.S. egg prices will help boost exports. U.S. egg product exports are expected to be more competitive in 1994, and increased imports by Japan are expected compared with the low imports of 1992 and 1993. Egg product exports should continue to increase to Mexico. Exports to Canada are expected to continue about steady as domestic production is constrained by supply control. The level of table egg exports in 1994 will continue to be heavily influenced by sales under the EEP.

Egg Imports Small, But Increase in 1993

Egg imports for 1993 are estimated at 5 million dozen with a value of about $35 million, compared with 4.1 million valued at $27.3 million in 1992. Higher egg prices have encouraged egg imports, especially eggs for breaking and egg products. Most of the egg products are coming from Canada while the shell eggs are being imported from China, Canada, Israel, and Taiwan primarily. Hatching eggs account for nearly one-half of the shell egg imports with about 60 percent of the hatching eggs coming from Canada. In 1994, imports are expected to decline to about 4 million dozen due to lower U.S. prices.

Livestock and Red Meats

Hogs

Pork producers continued to reduced their breeding herds this summer. Revisions to the March 1 and June 1 breeding inventories indicated that producers began reducing herds around the beginning of the year.· The number of hogs kept for breeding on March 1 was originally reported up 2 percent but the revision in September placed the number down 1 percent. The reduction is not surprising as the less efficient producers' returns were probably below cash costs during second-half 1992 and expectations were for little improvement in 1993. Continuing bearish expectations for hog prices and deteriorating crop conditions, likely prompted the continuing breeding herd reductions in the spring and summer of 1993.

Although pork production is expected to register year-over-year declines through first-half 1994, increasing supplies of competing meats will pressure hog and pork prices in the coming months. However, hog prices are expected to remain above a year ago. Pork supplies in second-half 1994 are expected to increase slightly, and along with ongoing larger supplies of competing meats, will likely push hog prices below a year earlier late in the year. Producers' returns in 1994 are expected to be lower due to higher feed costs.

September's *Hogs and Pigs* report was the third consecutive quarterly estimate showing a year-over-year breeding herd reduction. On September 1, total and market inventories of hogs and pigs were down 4 percent, while the number kept for breeding was down 5 percent. Hog producers indicated intentions to have 3 percent fewer sows farrow in September-November than a year ago. In June, producers indicated intentions to increase farrowings by 1 percent during the same time period. However, in December-February, producers plan to increase the number of sows farrowing by 2 percent above the same period a year ago. Pigs per litter are expected to continue on the general upward trend, so the pig crops may be slightly higher than indicated by the sow farrowing intentions.

Among the 16 quarterly reporting States on September 1, North Carolina had the largest year-over-year increase in the number of hogs kept for breeding, 18 percent. Minnesota and Missouri were the other States showing increases, 7 and 5 percent, respectively. The largest hog producing State, Iowa, registered the largest decline, 15 percent.

Pork Production Down, Hog Prices Up

Hog slaughter and pork production during fourth-quarter 1993 are projected to be down 6 and 5 percent, respectively. The indicators of fourth-quarter slaughter, the March-May pig crop and the September 1 market hog inventory weighing 60-179 pounds, were down 6 and 3 percent, respectively. Historically, the pig crop has been a more reliable indicator than the market hog inventory. During the first half of the quarter, federally inspected weekly slaughter averaged about 4 percent below a year ago. For

Table 20--Hogs on farms, farrowings, and pig crops, United States

Inventory	1991	1992	1993	1992 / 1991	1993 / 1992
	----- 1,000 head -----			Percent change	
March 1 inventory	52,820	56,190	56,985	6	1
Breeding	6,997	7,155	7,100	2	-1
Market	45,823	49,035	49,885	7	2
Under 60 lb	17,678	19,045	18,870	8	-1
60-119 lb	11,056	11,865	12,082	7	2
120-179 lb	9,330	9,780	10,357	5	6
180 + lb	7,759	8,345	8,576	8	3
June 1 inventory	56,410	59,295	58,295	5	-2
Breeding	7,505	7,608	7,300	1	-4
Market	48,905	51,687	50,995	6	-1
Under 60 lb	20,755	21,557	20,586	4	-5
60-119 lb	12,380	13,001	13,000	5	0
120-179 lb	8,821	9,612	9,580	9	0
180 + lb	6,949	7,517	7,829	8	4
Sept. 1 inventory	59,430	61,570	58,950	4	-4
Breeding	7,265	7,415	7,075	2	-5
Market	52,165	54,155	51,875	4	-4
Under 60 lb	20,220	20,872	19,640	3	-6
60-119 lb	13,050	13,619	13,165	4	-3
120-179 lb	10,630	10,890	10,530	2	-3
180 + lb	8,265	8,774	8,540	6	-3
Dec. 1 inventory	57,684	59,016		2	
Breeding	7,254	7,343		1	
Market	50,430	51,673		2	
Under 60 lb	18,678	19,199		3	
60-119 lb	12,969	13,106		1	
120-179 lb	10,382	10,720		3	
180 + lb	8,402	8,648		3	
Sows farrowing:					
Dec.-Feb. 1/	2,714	2,900	2,796	7	-4
March-May	3,287	3,375	3,154	3	-7
Dec.-May 1/	6,001	6,275	5,950	5	-5
June-August	3,105	3,162	2,932	2	-7
Sept.-Nov. 2/	2,969	3,009	2,933	1	-3
June-Nov. 2/	6,074	6,171	5,865	2	-5
Pig crop:					
Dec.-Feb. 1/	21,349	23,320	22,762	9	-2
March-May	26,158	27,257	25,605	4	-6
Dec.-May 1/	47,507	50,577	48,367	6	-4
June-August	24,499	25,751	23,719	5	-8
Sept.-Nov.	23,427	24,219		3	
June-Nov.	47,926	49,970		4	
	------- Number -------			Percent change	
Pigs per litter:					
Dec.-Feb. 1/	7.87	8.04	8.14	2	1
March-May	7.96	8.08	8.12	2	0
Dec.-May 1/	7.92	8.06	8.13	2	1
June-August	7.89	8.14	8.09	3	-1
Sept.-Nov.	7.89	8.05		2	
June-Nov.	7.89	8.10		3	

1/ December preceding year.
2/ Data for 1993 are intentions.

Table 21--Hogs on farms, farrowings, and pig crops, 16 States

Inventory	1991	1992	1993	1992 / 1991	1993 / 1992
	----- 1,000 head -----			Percent change	
March 1 inventory	48,220	51,390	51,935	7	1
Breeding	6,347	6,485	6,400	2	-1
Market	41,873	44,905	45,535	7	1
Under 60 lb	16,118	17,395	17,150	8	-1
60-119 lb	10,056	10,825	10,992	8	2
120-179 lb	8,630	9,050	9,557	5	6
180 + lb	7,069	7,635	7,836	8	3
June 1 inventory	51,210	54,095	53,145	6	-2
Breeding	6,655	6,788	6,520	2	-4
Market	44,555	47,307	46,625	6	-1
Under 60 lb	18,885	19,677	18,716	4	-5
60-119 lb	11,250	11,861	11,850	5	0
120-179 lb	8,071	8,852	8,810	10	0
180 + lb	6,349	6,917	7,249	9	5
Sept. 1 inventory	54,030	56,120	53,650	4	-4
Breeding	6,625	6,765	6,445	2	-5
Market	47,405	49,355	47,205	4	-4
Under 60 lb	18,330	18,952	17,740	3	-6
60-119 lb	11,910	12,459	12,015	5	-4
120-179 lb	9,760	10,025	9,660	3	-4
180 + lb	7,405	7,919	7,790	7	-2
Dec. 1 inventory	52,705	53,880		2	
Breeding	6,540	6,630		1	
Market	46,165	47,250		2	
Under 60 lb	17,055	17,515		3	
60-119 lb	11,856	11,965		1	
120-179 lb	9,520	9,825		3	
180 + lb	7,734	7,945		3	
Sows farrowing:					
Dec.-Feb. 1/	2,448	2,631	2,521	7	-4
March-May	2,992	3,069	2,864	3	-7
Dec.-May 1/	5,440	5,700	5,385	5	-4
June-August	2,825	2,874	2,647	2	-8
Sept.-Nov. 2/	2,704	2,739	2,668	1	-3
June-Nov. 2/	5,529	5,613	5,315	2	-5
Pig crop:					
Dec.-Feb. 1/	19,305	21,181	20,548	10	-3
March-May	23,846	24,802	23,198	4	-6
Dec.-May 1/	43,151	45,983	43,746	7	-5
June-August	22,290	23,401	21,382	5	-9
Sept.-Nov.	21,331	22,048		3	
June-Nov.	43,621	45,449		4	
	------- Number -------				
Pigs per litter:					
Dec.-Feb. 1/	7.89	8.05	8.15	2	1
March-May	7.97	8.08	8.10	1	0
Dec.-May 1/	7.93	8.07	7.98	2	-1
June-August	7.89	8.14	8.08	3	-1
Sept.-Nov.	7.89	8.05		2	
June-Nov.	7.89	8.10		3	

1/ December preceding year.
2/ Data for 1993 are intentions.

Table 22--Sow slaughter balance sheet, United States

Item	1991	1992	1993
	---------1,000 head---------		
December 1 breeding 1/	6,870	7,254	7,343
December-February			
Comm. sow slaughter	873	983	940
Gilts added	1,000	884	697
March 1 breeding	6,997	7,155	7,100
March-May			
Comm. sow slaughter	843	934	896
Gilts added	1,351	1,387	1,096
June 1 breeding	7,505	7,608	7,300
June-August			
Comm. sow slaughter	997	1,096	1,001
Gilts added	757	903	776
September 1 breeding	7,265	7,415	7,075
September-November			
Comm. sow slaughter	977	1,019	
Gilts added	966	947	

1/ December previous year.

Table 23--Summer pig crop and hog slaughter

Year	Pig crop Jun-Aug	Commercial slaughter Jan-Mar 1/	Slaughter as percentage of pig crop
	-------1,000 head---------		Percent
1970	25,142	24,256	96.5
1971	23,260	22,260	95.7
1972	21,838	20,225	92.6
1973	21,209	20,150	95.0
1974	20,273	18,760	92.5
1975	18,022	17,432	96.7
1976	21,656	19,770	91.3
1977	22,239	19,404	87.3
1978	22,937	20,040	87.4
1979	26,915	24,236	90.0
1980	24,417	23,678	97.0
1981	23,548	21,714	92.2
1982	21,383	20,212	94.5
1983	23,361	21,806	93.3
1984	22,346	20,871	93.4
1985	22,010	20,379	92.6
1986	21,280	19,940	93.7
1987	22,904	21,360	93.3
1988	23,414	21,876	93.4
1989	23,192	21,883	94.4
1990	22,745	21,505	94.5
1991	24,499	23,802	97.2
1992	25,751	23,070	89.6
1993	23,719		

1/ Jan-Mar of the following year.

all of 1993, commercial pork production is expected to total about 16.8 billion pounds, down 2 percent from the record in 1992.

Iowa-Southern Minnesota barrow and gilt prices averaged $47.54 per cwt in October, but have dropped into the mid-$40's as the seasonal increase in pork production and increasing competing meat supplies pressured pork prices.

Table 24--Fall pig crop and hog slaughter

Year	Pig crop Sep-Nov	Commercial slaughter Apr-Jun 1/	Slaughter as percentage of pig crop
	-------1,000 head---------		Percent
1970	24,446	23,609	96.6
1971	22,746	21,389	94.0
1972	21,213	19,478	91.8
1973	20,789	21,014	101.1
1974	18,679	17,808	95.3
1975	17,634	16,821	95.4
1976	20,562	18,743	91.2
1977	20,963	19,042	90.8
1978	23,094	21,740	94.1
1979	25,326	25,039	98.9
1980	25,015	22,594	90.3
1981	22,700	20,712	91.2
1982	22,231	21,666	97.5
1983	22,424	21,124	94.2
1984	21,837	21,343	97.7
1985	21,480	20,316	94.6
1986	20,846	18,911	90.7
1987	22,023	20,877	94.8
1988	22,586	21,944	97.2
1989	21,644	20,263	93.6
1990	22,194	20,921	94.3
1991	23,427	22,202	94.8
1992	24,219	22,654	93.5

1/ Apr-Jun of the following year.

Table 25--Winter pig crop and hog slaughter

Year	Pig crop Dec-Feb	Commercial slaughter Jul-Sep	Slaughter as percentage of pig crop
	-------1,000 head---------		Percent
1970	19,771	20,618	104.3
1971	20,959	22,308	106.4
1972	19,252	19,441	101.0
1973	19,050	16,875	88.6
1974	18,509	19,705	106.5
1975	15,287	15,307	100.1
1976	17,572	17,982	102.3
1977	18,532	18,293	98.7
1978	18,807	18,554	98.7
1979	21,887	22,082	100.9
1980	23,685	22,158	93.6
1981	21,045	21,277	101.1
1982	18,759	18,940	101.0
1983	20,877	21,373	102.4
1984	18,757	19,495	103.9
1985	19,101	20,556	107.6
1986	18,567	18,573	100.0
1987	19,484	19,396	99.5
1988	21,061	21,378	101.5
1989	21,168	21,567	101.9
1990	20,362	20,346	99.9
1991	21,349	21,376	100.1
1992	23,320	23,746	101.8
1993	22,762	22,773	100.0

Hog prices will likely rise in December as pork production typically declines. For all of 1993, hog prices are expected to average $46-$47 per cwt.

Little Change in Pork Production and Hog Prices in 1994

During first-quarter 1994, hog slaughter and pork production are expected to decline about 3 percent. The first-quarter indicators, the June-August pig crop and the September

Table 26--Spring pig crop and hog slaughter

Year	Pig crop Mar-May	Commercial slaughter Oct-Dec	Slaughter as percentage of pig crop
	-------1,000 head---------		Percent
1970	32,355	25,271	78.1
1971	30,959	24,264	78.4
1972	28,271	21,616	76.5
1973	27,075	20,217	74.7
1974	26,283	20,893	79.5
1975	20,243	16,813	83.1
1976	24,605	21,549	87.6
1977	24,428	20,497	83.9
1978	23,674	20,316	85.8
1979	28,664	25,237	88.0
1980	28,603	24,641	86.1
1981	26,560	24,026	90.5
1982	22,816	20,825	91.3
1983	26,532	24,334	91.7
1984	23,646	22,742	96.2
1985	23,445	21,721	92.6
1986	21,878	20,330	92.9
1987	24,012	22,834	95.1
1988	25,822	24,180	93.6
1989	26,070	23,304	89.4
1990	24,959	22,644	90.7
1991	26,158	24,367	93.2
1992	27,257	25,138	92.2
1993	25,605		

Table 27--Commercial hog slaughter and production 1/

Quarter	Barrows & gilts	Sows	Boars & stags	Total	Dressed weight	Comm'l prod.
	-------- Thousand head			-------	lb	Mil lb
1990:						
I	20,789	887	208	21,884	178	3,905
II	19,109	934	221	20,264	180	3,647
III	19,102	1,030	213	20,345	179	3,641
IV	21,506	953	185	22,644	181	4,107
Year	80,506	3,804	827	85,137	180	15,300
1991:						
I	20,463	844	198	21,505	181	3,900
II	19,846	877	199	20,922	181	3,792
III	20,176	1,006	194	21,376	179	3,822
IV	23,183	1,000	183	24,366	182	4,434
Year	83,668	3,727	774	88,169	181	15,948
1992:						
I	22,635	959	208	23,802	182	4,321
II	20,988	991	223	22,202	182	4,033
III	22,437	1,082	227	23,746	180	4,263
IV	23,904	1,019	215	25,138	182	4,567
Year	89,964	4,051	873	94,888	181	17,184
1993:						
I	21,947	904	219	23,070	182	4,206
II	21,510	909	235	22,654	183	4,151
III	21,531	1,017	225	22,773	182	4,138

1/ Classes estimated.

1 market hog inventory weighing under 60 pounds, were down 6 and 8 percent, respectively. However, the ratio of the indicators to slaughter were very low in 1993 compared with the historical average.

As of September 1, producers indicated intentions to have 3 percent fewer sows farrow in September-November than a year earlier. The September-November pig crop, an indicator of second-quarter slaughter, is expected to be 2-3 percent lower than a year ago. In second-quarter 1994, commercial slaughter and production are projected to be about 1 percent below 1993. The percentage of the September-November pig crop slaughtered in 1993 was low relative to past years.

During second-half 1994, slaughter and pork production are expected to increase about 3 percent from 1993. The December-February pig crop is an indicator of third-quarter slaughter. Producers have indicated intentions to have 2 percent more sows farrow in December-February than in the same period a year ago. The December-February pig crop is expected to be about 2 percent larger than in the previous year. Also, as was the case in two preceding quarters in 1993, slaughter was lower than typically indicated by the pig crop. Expectations are that the March-May 1994 pig crop, an indicator of fourth quarter slaughter, will be about 3 percent above a year ago. However, the uncertainty about how much feed costs will rise clouds the outlook for this quarter. For all of 1994, commercial production could total about 16.9 billion pounds, less than 1 percent above 1993.

Hog prices in 1994 are expected to average \$45-\$51 per cwt, compared with \$46-\$47 in 1993. Lower pork production in first-half 1994 will boost prices, especially early in the year. However, hog prices in second-quarter 1993 received a boost due to storm-reduced supplies of Choice beef. Pork products were somewhat low-priced relative to beef, which resulted in pork featuring. As production increases in second-half 1994, prices will drift below a year ago.

Retail pork prices are expected to rise 2-4 percent in 1994 over 1993, as the farm-retail spreads post year-over-year gains. Farm-retail spreads declined in 1992 and 1993. Historically, farm-retail spreads rise at about the same rate as inflation. Pork product prices are expected to be less favorably priced relative to beef in 1994, thus, fewer pork features are likely, letting farm-retail spreads rise.

U.S. Pork and Hog Trade

Pork Imports Remain Strong

U.S. pork imports between January and August 1993 equaled 463 million pounds, 8 percent above last year. For the period, imports from Canada were virtually unchanged from last year but those from the EC experienced double-digit increases. Imports from Denmark have recovered from the lows of May and June when a strike at Danish slaughterhouses reduced exportable supplies. Imports from Denmark during the first 8 months were 26 percent higher than in 1992, while those from the Netherlands and Belgium were 43 and 64 percent higher. Imports from Eastern Europe continue to stagnate as domestic consumption and lower production resulting from drought limit exportable supplies. Imports are expected to continue to follow the current pattern through the end of the year. Imports of pork from Canada could decrease slightly as production declines, but imports from the EC will likely remain very strong. Imports for the year are forecast to equal about 685 million pounds, 6 percent above 1992.

Pork imports in 1994 are expected to increase about 3 percent to 705 million pounds. Despite expectations of lower Canadian production, imports from Canada could be stronger as the spread between U.S. and Canadian prices widens. However, the growth of imports will depend on producer reaction to the reduction in the countervailing duty (CVD) on Canadian hogs. If producers choose to increase exports of hogs, pork exports could weaken.

Production growth in the EC in 1994 is expected to moderate somewhat but should remain almost as high as 1993. Producers appear to be expecting the reduction in grain prices from CAP reform to offset lower hog prices resulting from 1993's production increases. The Danish pig census indicated that on July 30, herds reached a record 11.3 million head, almost 7 percent above 1992. More startling was the 4 percent increase in the total breeding herd and a 5-percent increase in bred sows and gilts. This increase occurred during a period when hog prices had fallen. In July, hog prices, although boosted by the end of the slaughterhouse strike, were 25 percent below year earlier levels. The increase in Danish production could drive prices even lower in the remainder of 1993 and into 1994. After converting to a U.S.-live hog equivalent price, Danish hog prices averaged about $3.50 per hundredweight above U.S. prices in the first half of 1993. Further price reductions will reduce the level of EC restitution required for Danish product to compete in either the United States or Japan.

Table 28--U.S. pork trade, carcass weight 1/

Country or area	Annual 1992	January-August 1992	January-August 1993	Percent change
	------ Million pounds	-----		Percent
Imports:				
Canada	391.2	263.6	264.1	0.2
Denmark	168.9	107.0	134.9	26.1
Hungary	21.3	17.8	18.1	1.8
Poland	13.2	9.6	7.5	-21.9
Other	50.8	31.9	39.3	23.4
Total	645.5	429.9	463.9	7.9
Exports:				
Japan	212.6	135.0	141.7	5.0
Mexico	107.7	69.2	52.1	-24.6
Canada	31.4	19.9	25.7	28.9
Caribbean	9.5	5.2	5.1	-1.8
Other	45.0	26.4	23.9	-9.7
Total	406.3	255.7	248.5	-2.8

1/ Data may not add to exact totals due to rounding. Percent changes calculated from unrounded data.

Table 29--U.S. live hogs trade 1/

Country or area	Annual 1992	January-August 1992	January-August 1993	Percent change
	----- Thousand head	-----		Percent
Imports:				
Canada	669.8	444.0	579.9	30.6
(Under 110 lb)	226.9	144.8	194.6	34.5
Total	674.5	446.7	581.9	30.3
Exports:				
Mexico	97.9	56.9	27.8	-51.2
Other	7.7	3.8	4.5	20.0
Total	105.6	60.7	32.3	-46.8

1/ Data may not add to exact totals due to rounding. Percent changes calculated from unrounded data.

Hog Imports Higher in 1993, Could Increase More With Duty Reduction

Imports of hogs from Canada were up about 31 percent in the first 8 months of 1993. The relationship between hog prices in Alberta and the United States was little changed from last year but slaughter through September in Western Canadian plants was about 4 percent below 1992. Feeder pig imports represent about one-third of the level of imports from Canada.

Although Canadian hog inventories are expected to decline slightly in 1994, imports could increase if the preliminary reduction in the CVD is made final. In mid-October, the U.S. Commerce Department indicated that the next duty deposit could be reduced from Can$9.32 per hundredweight to Can$1.31 per hundredweight. Based on the current spread between hog prices in Edmonton and the U.S. six markets after factoring in transportation costs and the duty, this reduction would put U.S. prices at a premium to Edmonton for the first time since early 1991. A final determination of the CVD level and change in the duty is not likely before the beginning of 1994.

Lackluster U.S. Exports Boosted by Donation to Russia

Led primarily by declining sales to Mexico, U.S. pork exports during January-August were about 3 percent below the first 8 months of 1992. Exports to Mexico are about 25 percent less than last year. Domestic production in Mexico has increased, and larger poultry imports could be dampening demand for imported pork. Exports to Japan increased about 5 percent as the U.S. remained highly price competitive in the chilled pork market. According to Japanese import statistics through August, the United States supplied about 15 percent of Japan's import needs.

In early September, the USDA's Agricultural Marketing Service announced that awards for 24 million pounds of pork carcasses for shipment to Russia had been granted. The shipments are scheduled for delivery to Houston, Texas between November 1 and December 15 and it is assumed that most, if not all, pork will be shipped before the end of the year.

Although total Japanese pork imports will likely remain weak through the end of the year, growth in demand for chilled pork and high Taiwanese pork prices will support modest growth in U.S. exports. Sales to Mexico are expected to remain weak through the end of the year but the Russian pork donation could boost 1993's exports to about 410 million pounds, 1 percent above 1992.

The outlook for 1994 is clouded by a number of factors. It is anticipated that the Japanese economy will remain weak and that pressure from Denmark could limit U.S. sales in that market but that Mexican imports will increase. However, without any additional large sales to Russia, exports for 1994 will likely be about 395 million pounds.

There is considerable uncertainty as to whether the Mexican Government will impose anti-dumping duties on U.S. hogs and pork in addition to the current 20 percent tariff. In March 1993, the Mexican Government began an investigation of whether U.S. hogs and pork were being dumped in Mexico. Under Mexican law, the Government requests that individual companies respond to questionnaires about cost and prices and then assigns dumping margins to each company. Those companies exporting product to Mexico who did not respond to the questionnaires would then be charged the "all others rate," which is usually the highest rate assigned to an individual company. On September 22, the Mexican Government published its initial conclusions in the Official Diary. Based on the responses from exporters, the Mexican Government preliminarily determined dumping margins ranging from zero to 18.9 percent. The 18.9 percent margin would apply to any firm not responding. The Government is in the process of verifying the information submitted by the exporters and further investigating whether there is actual damage to the Mexican industry. While the investigation continues, the Government has declined to impose duties. It is estimated that a final determination will be published in early 1994.

Cattle

Beef production this fall and next year is expected to be the largest since 1986. However, slaughter levels are likely to be 8 to 10 percent below the comparable periods in 1986. Genetic changes in the cattle herd, including more dairy steers and heifers in the fed slaughter mix has resulted in increased production per cow unit in the herd. In addition, changes in cattle feeding technology, together with increased placement weights, have contributed to heavier slaughter weights without the problems of overfinished cattle as was the case in 1985-86. Increased supplies of beef at more desirable Choice grade are resulting in sharply lower prices, particularly when compared with the weather impacted market in the first half of 1993.

Harvested Forage Supplies Tighten

Pasture and range conditions continued very favorable in November. Conditions on November 1 remained in the good to excellent range at 82, 4 points above a year earlier and 9 points above the 1982-91 average. Conditions were very favorable in the Central and Northern Great Plains through the Pacific Northwest. Conversely, conditions were below normal in Texas, New Mexico, Colorado, and Arizona. Driest conditions throughout the country were in the Northeast and Southeast. Georgia and Rhode Island had conditions in the severe drought range.

Although 1993 has been an excellent grazing year in most areas, hay stocks, particularly of higher quality hay, are going to be tight. Unusually wet, cool weather in many areas resulted in poor harvesting conditions and in some instances reduced harvests this past summer. Drought, particularly in the Southeast, also reduced forage supplies, but fall rains helped prospects for small grain grazing in many winter grazing areas.

Yearling Feeder Cattle Supplies Decline

Feeder cattle placements during the third quarter continued strong as they have throughout this year. Placements this summer were 3 percent larger than a year earlier and, together with a continued slow fed cattle marketing pace, resulted in the October 1 cattle on feed inventory being 9 percent above a year earlier.

Yearling feeder cattle supplies outside feedlots on October 1 were down 12 percent from a year earlier. Favorable forage conditions and stronger prices for light weight stocker cattle, likely contributed to more yearling cattle being placed on feed. Good rates of gain in summer grazing programs may have resulted in more calves weighing over 500 pounds when placed on feed in late summer.

Feeder calf supplies continued to show a slow modest increase, with calf supplies outside feedlots on October 1 being up 1 percent from a year ago. Calf slaughter continued to decline during the summer and more than offset a modest increase in the number of calves placed on feed during the summer. Calf slaughter was down over 12 percent, while cattle on feed under 500 pounds on October 1 were up nearly 2 percent. Although total feeder cattle supplies are down 1 percent from a year earlier, expanding calf crops over the next few years will continue to support increased feedlot placements.

Fed Cattle Inventories Remain Large

Cattle on feed in the 13 quarterly reporting States on October 1 were 9 percent above a year earlier and the largest for this date since 1978. Net feedlot placements during the summer quarter increased 3 percent from a year earlier, while marketings rose only 1 percent, resulting in placements exceeding marketing by over 200,000 head.

Table 30--October 1 feeder cattle supply

Item	1991	1992	1993	1993/92
	1,000 head			Percent change
Calves less than 500 lb				
On farms Jul 1	30,400	30,500	30,800	1.0
Slaughter Jul-Sep	341	329	289	-12.2
On feed Oct 1 1/	331	413	420	1.8
Total 3/	29,727	29,758	30,091	1.1
Steers & heifers 500 + lb 2/				
On farms Jul 1	22,500	22,200	22,500	1.4
Slaughter Jul-Sep	7,052	6,930	7,015	1.2
On feed Oct 1 1/	9,674	10,007	10,834	8.3
Total 3/	5,774	5,263	4,651	-11.6
Total Supply 3/	35,501	35,021	34,742	-0.8

1/ Estimated U.S. steers and heifers.
2/ Not including heifers for cow replacement.
3/ Totals may not add due to rounding.

Table 31--Cattle on feed, placements, and marketings, 13 States

Item	1991	1992	1993	1993/92
	1,000 head			Percent change
On feed July 1	9,461	8,847	9,493	7
Placements, Jul-Sep	5,414	6,107	6,301	3
Marketings, Jul-Sep	5,973	5,766	5,833	1
Other disappearance, Jul-Sep	282	268	270	1
On feed October 1	8,620	8,920	9,691	9
Steers & steer calves	5,719	5,922	6,280	6
Less than 500 lb	205	243	208	-14
500-699 lb	658	657	830	26
700-899 lb	1,561	1,718	1,873	9
900-1,099 lb	2,015	2,178	2,177	0
1,100 lb and over	1,280	1,126	1,192	6
Heifers & heifer calves	2,860	2,919	3,364	15
Less than 500 lb	79	107	152	42
500-699 lb	408	519	572	10
700-899 lb	1,106	1,155	1,335	16
900-1,099 lb	1,066	956	1,063	11
1,100 lb and over	201	182	242	33
Cows	41	79	47	-41
Marketings, Oct-Dec 1/	5,262	5,174	5,555	7

1/ Marketings for 1993 are intentions.

The continued slow marketing pace is resulting in increasing concern over heavier slaughter weights. Slaughter weights have moved well above last year's average and are approaching the fourth quarter record set in 1991. Cattle are going on feed at heavier weights, and with the change in genetic mix as well as advances in feeding technologies, are producing excellent rates of gain. But, a less than desirable proportion of these heavier cattle are reaching the Choice grade. Price premiums continue to encourage feeding to the Choice grade. As long as cattle gains continue favorable and heavier cattle are not burdened with excessive price discounts, additional weight will be put on cattle in an attempt to meet specifications for the Choice grade. Choice beef accounts for most of the Hotel and Restaurant and export markets.

Although price declines on Choice grade cattle suggest larger numbers are available, excessive finish is not a problem at this point. Increasing quantities of heavier table cuts of Select beef are going to be available for attractive specials at retail. However, some imaginative marketing may be necessary to market or further breakdown some of the larger cuts. Some tender cuts from muscle systems are now large enough to be marketed as individual cuts at attractive prices to both consumers and processors. Even greater changes may be witnessed over the next few months as slaughter weights are likely to remain on a record setting pace for the foreseeable future.

Fed cattle marketings this fall are expected to rise about 5 percent above the weather impacted pace of a year earlier. The first of a series of winter storms hit in late November 1992 reducing both the marketing pace and slaughter weights. Marketings in the winter quarter are likely to rise about 4 percent from the storm slowed 1993 pace. Marketings for the remainder of the year are likely to rise 1 to 2 percent above the 1993 pace, with year-to-year increases in slaughter weights having a major impact on increases in beef production, particularly in first-half 1994.

Cow slaughter will likely remain relatively low in 1994 as herd expansion continues at only a moderate pace. Slaughter rose above a year earlier this past summer due to the drought in the Southeast and increased seasonal culling. Cow slaughter in 1994 is expected to rise only slightly from this year's level as returns to cow-calf producers will continue positive well into 1995.

Beef Production To Rise; Prices Decline Cyclically

Beef production this year is expected to rise only slightly from 1992 levels, due almost entirely to sharply lower slaughter weights in the storm stressed first half of 1993. Production in 1994 will exhibit the first solid increase for this cattle cycle, rising 3 to 4 percent. Largest year-to-year increases will occur in the first half, with production up 6 to 7 percent in the first quarter and up about 4 percent in the second quarter. Both slaughter weights and slaughter numbers are expected to increase well above this year. Second-half production may increase about 2 percent, with slaughter weights near to slightly above this year.

Retail prices for Choice beef have already declined well below the $3.02 per pound set in May. Prices averaged $2.88 a pound in September. Continued larger beef supplies, together with a sluggish economy and large supplies of competing meats, will hold prices near this level throughout 1994.

Slaughter steer prices experienced similar declines, with prices dropping below $70 per cwt at times in October. Prices are likely to remain in the low $70's this fall. The late winter-early spring price rally is expected to be held near the mid-$70's with adequate beef and competing meat supplies holding down further price increases. Retailers are likely to continue to shift between meats as supplies and prices make each attractive for featuring.

Feeder cattle prices were finally pressured down this fall under the weight of lower fed cattle prices and concerns over increasing costs of feedlot gains.

Yearling feeder steers at Oklahoma City averaged near $87 in October with prices expected to remain in the upper $80's through the first half of the year. Development of the 1994 grain harvest and the 1994 calf crop may well hold second-half yearling prices to the mid-$80's. This will be particularly true if the pace of herd expansion picks up as the mid-year cattle inventory figures for second-half 1993 suggest.

Large supplies of processed beef, both fed, lean domestic and imported, suggest that Utility cow prices will remain in the mid-$40's for much of the next year. Prices in early November moved to the low $40's, but as slaughter declines seasonally, prices are expected to return to the mid-$40 range.

Table 32--13-States cattle on feed, placements, marketings, and other disappearance 1/

Quarters	On feed 2/	Percent change	Place-ments	Percent change	Fed marketings	Percent change	Other disappearance	Percent change
	1,000 head	Percent	1,000 head	Percent	1,000 head	Percent	1,000 head	Percent
1990:								
I	9,943	2.6	6,003	-3.7	5,498	-2.8	385	11.9
II	10,063	1.5	5,041	-3.3	5,943	-1.6	400	-2.4
III	8,761	0.9	6,358	11.2	5,796	-1.7	261	15.0
IV	9,062	9.5	7,401	1.3	5,289	-1.1	347	18.4
Year	---	---	24,803	1.4	22,526	-1.8	1,393	9.3
1991:								
I	10,827	8.9	5,702	-5.0	5,328	-3.1	462	20.0
II	10,739	6.7	5,006	-0.7	5,820	-2.1	464	16.0
III	9,461	8.0	5,414	-14.8	5,973	3.1	282	8.0
IV	8,620	-4.9	7,086	-4.3	5,262	-0.5	309	-11.0
Year	---	---	23,208	-6.4	22,383	-0.6	1,517	8.9
1992:								
I	10,135	-6.4	5,403	-5.2	5,441	2.1	404	-12.6
II	9,693	-9.7	5,273	5.3	5,675	-2.5	444	-4.3
III	8,847	-6.5	6,107	12.8	5,766	-3.5	268	-5.0
IV	8,920	3.5	7,458	5.2	5,174	-1.7	320	3.6
Year	---	---	24,241	4.5	22,056	-1.5	1,436	-5.3
1993:								
I	10,884	7.4	5,321	-1.5	5,314	-2.3	439	8.7
II	10,452	7.8	5,284	0.2	5,783	1.9	460	3.6
III	9,493	7.3	6,301	3.2	5,833	1.2	270	0.7
IV	9,691	8.6			3/ 5,555	7.4		
Year	---	---						

--- = Not applicable.
1/ Percent changes are from previous year.
2/ Beginning of quarter.
3/ Expected marketings.

Table 33--7-States cattle on feed, placements, marketings, and other disappearance 1/

Year	On feed	Percent change	Net Placements	Percent change	Marketings	Percent change	Other dis-appearance	Percent change
	1,000 head	Percent	1,000 head	Percent	1,000 head	Percent	1,000 head	Percent
1991:								
January	8,992	7.3	1,603	-9.3	1,632	0.8	118	3.5
February	8,963	5.1	1,342	4.2	1,431	-4.3	113	18.9
March	8,874	6.7	1,566	-10.1	1,499	-5.0	137	14.2
April	8,941	5.4	1,299	5.0	1,650	7.2	128	2.4
May	8,590	5.0	1,631	12.7	1,656	-6.0	141	-6.0
June	8,570	8.9	988	-21.1	1,681	-7.1	114	56.2
July	7,877	7.8	1,235	-15.0	1,724	-2.3	92	19.5
August	7,388	5.6	1,392	-16.3	1,716	1.8	67	-18.3
September	7,064	1.3	1,750	-17.5	1,598	9.5	76	-3.8
October	7,216	-5.5	2,462	-6.7	1,665	3.7	77	-11.5
November	8,013	-7.6	1,840	-2.7	1,376	-9.6	77	-18.9
December	8,477	-6.2	1,363	3.9	1,443	6.2	93	-23.1
1992:								
January	8,397	-6.6	1,466	-8.5	1,660	1.7	99	-16.1
February	8,203	-8.5	1,372	2.2	1,420	-0.8	120	6.2
March	8,155	-8.1	1,389	-11.3	1,536	2.5	117	-14.6
April	8,008	-10.4	1,300	0.1	1,490	-9.7	125	-2.3
May	7,818	-9.0	1,602	-1.8	1,594	-3.7	122	-13.5
June	7,826	-8.7	1,223	23.8	1,712	1.8	116	1.8
July	7,337	-6.9	1,347	9.1	1,684	-2.3	85	-7.6
August	7,000	-5.3	1,560	12.1	1,592	-7.2	81	20.9
September	6,968	-1.4	2,113	20.7	1,586	-0.8	66	-13.2
October	7,495	3.9	2,582	4.9	1,493	-10.3	76	-1.3
November	8,584	7.1	1,752	-4.8	1,442	4.8	91	18.2
December	8,894	4.9	1,593	16.9	1,414	-2.0	101	8.6
1993:								
January	9,073	8.1	1,491	1.7	1,514	-8.8	130	31.3
February	9,050	10.3	1,152	-16.0	1,441	1.5	110	-8.3
March	8,761	7.4	1,505	8.4	1,565	1.9	111	-5.1
April	8,701	8.7	1,190	-8.5	1,552	4.2	126	0.8
May	8,339	6.7	1,650	3.0	1,646	3.3	131	7.4
June	8,343	6.6	1,303	6.5	1,723	0.6	107	-7.8
July	7,923	8.0	1,402	4.1	1,672	-0.7	81	-4.7
August	7,653	9.3	1,768	13.3	1,667	4.7	77	-4.9
September	7,754	11.3	2,082	-1.5	1,622	2.3	66	
October	8,214	9.6						

1/ Percent changes are from previous year.

Table 34--Commercial cattle slaughter and production 1/

Quarters	Steers and heifers: Fed	Steers and heifers: Nonfed	Steers and heifers: Total	Cows	Bulls and stags	Total	Dressed weight	Commercial production
	Thousand head						Pounds	Million pounds
1990:								
I	6,211	217	6,428	1,535	152	8,115	679	5,508
II	6,821	177	6,998	1,387	163	8,548	671	5,736
III	6,675	244	6,919	1,372	170	8,461	688	5,823
IV	5,984	348	6,332	1,626	159	8,117	686	5,567
Year	25,690	987	26,677	5,920	644	33,241	681	22,634
1991:								
I	5,995	233	6,228	1,490	145	7,863	685	5,385
II	6,686	143	6,829	1,314	159	8,302	686	5,693
III	6,879	173	7,052	1,244	157	8,453	711	6,013
IV	5,952	392	6,344	1,575	153	8,072	707	5,709
Year	25,512	941	26,453	5,623	614	32,690	697	22,800
1992:								
I	6,132	270	6,402	1,488	146	8,036	696	5,597
II	6,519	218	6,737	1,356	164	8,257	693	5,726
III	6,607	323	6,930	1,345	178	8,453	709	5,991
IV	5,808	497	6,305	1,657	165	8,127	696	5,654
Year	25,067	1,307	26,374	5,846	653	32,873	699	22,968
1993:								
I	5,969	253	6,222	1,541	147	7,910	677	5,358
II	6,641	238	6,879	1,424	166	8,469	672	5,690
III	6,684	331	7,015	1,480	180	8,675	700	6,075

1/ Classes estimated.

Table 35--Federally inspected calf slaughter by class

Year	Bob veal: 150 lb & below	Fed: Formula 150-400 lb	Fed: Nonformula 150-400 lb	Other: Over 400 lb	Total
	Thousand head				
1989	898.2	933.8	112.4	192.8	2,137.2
1990	656.6	851.3	99.2	135.4	1,742.5
1991	466.3	790.2	65.8	85.7	1,408.0
1992:					
Jan.	44.8	69.1	5.3	8.9	128.1
Feb.	34.3	65.5	4.3	6.5	110.6
Mar.	34.7	68.8	8.1	8.0	119.5
Apr.	28.6	67.6	4.7	6.6	107.6
May	25.9	61.2	4.6	6.2	97.9
June	27.2	65.1	4.3	6.9	103.5
July	34.7	59.0	4.8	7.4	105.9
Aug.	38.9	58.0	4.4	5.6	106.9
Sept.	37.8	58.6	4.9	5.8	107.0
Oct.	37.9	59.0	6.1	7.6	110.6
Nov.	40.8	57.9	4.9	5.7	109.3
Dec.	37.2	70.6	5.9	7.1	120.8
Year	422.8	760.5	62.2	82.3	1,327.7
1993:					
Jan.	34.0	57.0	4.4	5.6	101.0
Feb.	28.2	58.9	4.0	5.4	96.6
Mar.	37.4	67.6	4.3	6.6	115.9
Apr.	24.1	61.8	4.8	4.9	95.6
May	16.1	57.3	3.7	4.7	81.8
June	18.3	65.4	3.2	4.4	91.3
July	23.7	58.1	2.9	5.3	90.1
Aug.	25.1	60.0	2.8	7.3	95.2
Sept.	27.6	55.8	3.2	7.1	93.7

Table 36--Commercial calf slaughter and production

Quarters	Slaughter	Dressed weight	Production
	Thousand head	Pounds	Million Pounds
1991:			
I	398	204	81
II	304	217	66
III	341	199	68
IV	393	206	81
Year	1,436	206	296
1992:			
I	367	218	80
II	324	231	75
III	329	216	71
IV	351	208	73
Year	1,371	218	299
1993:			
I	322	215	69
II	276	231	64
III	289	232	67

U.S. Beef and Cattle Trade

Beef and Veal Imports Decline

U.S. beef and veal imports declined 4 percent through August 1993 to 1.73 million pounds, carcass weight, compared with the same period last year. Imports for the fourth quarter are forecast to decline substantially from the first 3 quarters, similar to the fourth quarter decline in 1992. Imports from the two largest suppliers, Australia and New Zealand, are constrained by voluntary restraint agreements (VRA). As of November 15, Australia had fulfilled 96.2 percent, and New Zealand 99.9 percent of their 1993 allotments.

Beef imports from Canada, which are exempt from the Meat Import Law, continue to increase along with cattle shipments. On September 22, the Canadian Government announced the termination of the National Tripartite Stabilization Program (NTSP) for cattle at the end of 1993. It was originally scheduled to end December 1995. This action is not expected to impact Canada's cattle sector estimates, as few payouts had occurred under the NTSP program.

Table 37--U.S. beef and veal trade, carcass weight 1/

Country or area	Annual 1992	January-August 1992	January-August 1993	Percent change
	------ Million pounds ------			Percent
Imports:				
Australia	1,011.5	762.8	660.7	-13.4
New Zealand	639.0	544.5	491.0	-9.8
Canada	331.1	215.9	255.2	18.2
Central America	150.3	72.2	129.1	78.9
Argentina	194.0	132.4	104.8	-20.9
Brazil	80.5	53.7	71.7	33.6
Mexico	0.9	0.7	1.3	101.3
Other	32.3	24.8	19.7	-20.5
Total	2,439.8	1,806.9	1,733.6	-4.1
Exports:				
Japan	629.1	409.5	471.5	15.1
Canada	249.4	168.0	159.6	-5.0
Mexico	194.9	136.1	86.3	-36.6
Korea, S.	164.5	107.9	73.0	-32.3
Caribbean	12.3	8.2	8.5	3.3
Other	73.5	41.9	37.3	-10.9
Total	1,323.8	871.6	836.2	-4.1

1/ Data may not add to exact totals due to rounding. Percent changes calculated from unrounded data.

Table 38--U.S. live cattle trade 1/

Country or area	Annual 1992	January-August 1992	January-August 1993	Percent change
	-------- Thousand head --------			Percent
Imports:				
Canada	1,273.0	802.5	878.1	9.4
Mexico	982.0	457.3	706.3	54.5
Other	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0
Total	2,255.3	1,259.8	1,584.5	25.8
Exports:				
Mexico	251.5	199.7	57.9	-71.0
Canada	56.6	39.2	36.2	-7.6
Other	13.7	8.0	5.8	-27.6
Total	321.8	247.0	100.0	-59.5

1/ May not add due to rounding. Percent change calculated from unrounded data.

However, there had been enough concern in the United States with the payouts made in 1991 that the U.S. International Trade Commission was asked to investigate the competitive conditions in the U.S. and Canadian cattle industries. Canadian producers also requested that the program be terminated because they did not want to adversely affect the meat or live animal trade. The NTSP includes the beef cow-calf, feeder cattle, and slaughter cattle sectors. A transition program is to be put in place for next year until a program can be agreed upon which emphasizes the "whole farm" approach to income stabilization.

Beef and Veal Exports

U.S. beef and veal exports during January-August 1993 were down 4 percent from last year to 836 million pounds. Exports to Canada, although still below last year, have been gradually increasing.

Exports to South Korea, which started this year at very low levels, have increased and are forecast to continue to expand next year. Korea set their minimum import quota from all sources at 106,000 metric tons in 1994, boneless basis, compared with 99,000 metric tons in 1993.

Cattle Imports at Record Levels

During January-August 1993, U.S. cattle imports increased 26 percent over the same period last year to a record 1.58 million head. The increase was mainly because of relatively higher prices in the United States. About 704,000 head (49 percent) were feeder cattle in the 200- to 700-pound range and 641,000 (41 percent) were over 700 pounds for immediate slaughter. Almost all of the cattle for immediate slaughter were from Canada, and about 90 percent of the U.S. feeder cattle imports in the 200- to 700-pound range were from Mexico.

Campaigns to reduce and eradicate bovine tuberculosis and brucellosis are receiving increased support from the Mexican government. As of October 25, the Mexican government banned the export of holstein feeder steers for 6 months. They estimate that about 2 to 3 percent of exports fall in this category. This move was taken because holsteins are more likely to be exposed to bovine tuberculosis because of the confined production systems used for dairy cattle.

Imports of spayed heifers from Mexico, which have been allowed since the spring of 1993, remain a small part of total imports. They amounted to about 53,417 head through October 16, 1993. In-bond Mexican cattle imports, although small, have increased since the imposition of the 15 percent Mexican import tariff. Cattle imported in-bond from Mexico do not enter into U.S. import or export statistics. Since the beginning of 1993, these in-bond imports are estimated by USDA's Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service to be about 37,814 head. About two-thirds are being held in feedlots in Texas, and one-third in Arizona, for eventual shipment back to Mexico.

Sheep and Lambs

Lamb and mutton production is expected to be larger in 1994 if wool incentive payments are reduced and fees on federal grazing lands raised. Current expectations are that producers will cull more aggressively and limit the number of lambs entering breeding flocks over the next several years if these two developments occur.

The uncertainty surrounding these two issues has been elevated since last spring, yet response so far appears to be negligible. In fact, slaughter rates since late summer have fallen below previous expectations. The seasonal increase in sheep and lamb slaughter during September was very modest, and came from a low August kill rate. October slaughter was the lowest of the year after adjusting for slaughter days.

Third-quarter production, at 80 million pounds, was down 2.5 percent from a year earlier, and fourth quarter production is expected to drop 4 percent below last year to 82 million pounds. Lamb production during 1994 is expected to

rise to 336 million pounds from this year's nearly 332 million.

Slaughter lamb prices should range in the mid-$60's per cwt for the remainder of 1993 on continued support at the wholesale level. Lamb carcasses have traded around $140 per cwt since late August and should rise to $145 on stronger holiday demand. Lamb prices next year will remain volatile, with seasonal peaks expected in March during the weeks leading up to Easter and Passover. Prices during this period should average in the mid-$70's before dropping off to the upper $50's per cwt by the summer quarter. Tight feeder lamb supplies likely will continue to keep them trading at a premium to the slaughter market.

Cull ewe prices dropped to $30 per cwt in October as supplies increased seasonally. Still, prices continue to be supported by strong movement into Mexico. Shipments of cull ewes through August remained only slightly below last year's record. If this pace continues, annual shipments will again exceed 800,000 head or 12 percent of the beginning inventory. Higher domestic culling rates next year may pressure prices further, but they still may average only $3-$4 below this year's average near $36.50 per cwt.

Table 39--Commercial sheep and lamb slaughter and production 1/

Quarters	Lambs	Sheep	Total	Dressed weight	Production
	------Thousand head------			lb	Mil lb
1990:					
I	1,356	68	1,424	65	93
II	1,315	91	1,406	63	89
III	1,281	89	1,370	61	84
IV	1,369	85	1,454	63	92
Year	5,321	333	5,654	63	358
1991:					
I	1,466	69	1,535	64	99
II	1,239	86	1,325	63	84
III	1,293	92	1,385	60	83
IV	1,381	96	1,477	62	92
Year	5,379	343	5,722	63	358
1992:					
I	1,344	73	1,417	64	91
II	1,264	86	1,350	63	85
III	1,270	82	1,352	61	82
IV	1,300	78	1,378	62	85
Year	5,178	319	5,497	62	343
1993:					
I	1,215	62	1,277	64	82
II	1,293	78	1,371	64	88
III	1,186	81	1,267	63	80

1/ Classes estimated.

Updating the ERS Broiler Cost and Returns Estimates

Lee A. Christensen [1]

Abstract: Revised broiler cost and returns estimates for 1987-1992 are presented, based on updated assumptions and a modification of the ERS broiler cost and returns model. The model in use for the past decade is reviewed and updated. The revisions result in increased production costs and decreased net returns, with the greatest adjustments in later years. The average annual estimated cost of production for the 1987-1992 period increased 2.6 cents per pound. Cost increases ranged from 1.8 cents per pound in 1987 to 3.2 cents per pound in 1992. While the revised returns estimates are lower than the originals, the general trend was largely unchanged.

Broiler Cost and Returns Estimates Revised

This article presents revised broiler cost and returns estimates for 1987-1992 based on updated assumptions and a modification of the ERS broiler cost and returns model. It also reviews the model which has been used for the past decade and compares the original and revised cost and returns estimates.

The Economic Research Service (ERS) has been estimating a cost and returns series for U.S. broiler production since 1967. This series reflects changes in the costs of producing, processing, and marketing whole broilers through the wholesale level. The major purpose of this series is to identify economic trends in the industry and to provide a general indicator of returns to the broiler industry. The national estimates are used for answering questions regarding the general profitability of broiler production, and in formulating the outlook for the industry. Cost and return estimates are not intended to serve as absolute or accounting measures, but try to accurately reflect both magnitude and direction of change in the industry. Meeting this goal requires a periodic review of assumptions and procedures used to create the series. As averages, these estimates will differ from those of any individual operation with its unique blend of processes and products.

Current Estimating Procedures

Net returns are estimated using a spreadsheet model which incorporates annual assumptions of basic cost components, but which is driven month to month by feed costs and wholesale whole broiler prices. The model estimates production costs and costs of processing and marketing to the wholesale level, resulting in estimates of the cost per pound of a ready-to-cook (RTC) whole broiler. This cost is then subtracted from the USDA 12-city wholesale composite average price to estimate net returns.

The ERS cost series is based upon a 4-4.5 pound broiler, sold wholesale in whole carcass form. It is recognized that broilers are marketed in many forms other than the whole bird. However, using the whole bird as a benchmark for the cost and returns series provides a consistent base which individual firms can compare with their own experiences, which would generally reflect a mix of whole bird, cut-up, and further processed products.

The cost and returns estimates are used by ERS in formulating the outlook for the industry and published in the Livestock and Poultry Situation and Outlook report, the Livestock and Poultry monthly update and other public and private outlook documents. Earlier publications detailing the development and use of this series include "Estimating Net Returns for Broilers," *Poultry and Egg Outlook and Situation Report,* August 1982 and *Estimating Costs and Returns for Poultry and Eggs,* ERS Staff Report No. AGES850703, July 1985.

The Need for Adjustments in the Model

While production practices and technological efficiencies, such as feed conversion and dressing percentages, and costs of production materials have been changing, no major revision has been made in the ERS estimating model for several years. The only variables changed regularly have been monthly feed costs and the monthly market price for whole broilers. Other cost items and production coefficients have generally remained constant. Technological changes and gradual increases in some costs resulted in a widening gap between ERS estimates and industry experience. In particular, while live bird production cost estimates have been fairly accurate, processing labor and other costs have increasingly been understated, and the net return estimates have gradually inflated.

Basic Model Formulation

The model presently used for cost and returns estimation of RTC broiler meat consists of the following elements:

Production costs
Feed costs
Other live bird production costs
Processing costs
Distribution costs
Total wholesale costs
Market price--12-city wholesale broiler price
Net returns--Market price less total wholesale costs

<u>Feed Costs</u>

Feed costs are a major cost of broiler production, totaling over 60 percent of liveweight production costs. Feed costs reflect ingredient prices for corn, soymeal, and other feed

[1] Agricultural Economist, Commodity Economics Division, Economic Research Service, USDA.

ingredients, plus a basis or transportation charge for corn and soymeal to the production areas, and a milling charge in the production area. The ration assumed in the original model was 70 percent corn and 30 percent soymeal, plus other ingredients.

The price used for corn is Chicago #2 and for soymeal Decatur 49%, as reported by USDA. Costs of other feed ingredients are estimated as a fixed percentage of corn and soymeal costs. Other ingredients include fats, bone and feather meal, other supplements and premixes with vitamins, medication, and pigmentation additives. In the original model, these other ingredient costs are estimated as 9 percent of corn and soymeal costs. Feed costs are converted to a cost per ton basis, and again converted to a feed cost per pound of liveweight broiler, based on the number of pounds of feed required to produce 1 pound of live broiler.

Feed costs are based on monthly feed prices, but the location differential, milling and delivery, and a feed conversion factor are estimated as an annual average. Prices for feedstuffs are lagged 2 months, reflecting the broiler production cycle. In other words, the unit costs of corn and soymeal are assumed to be those current at the time broilers begin their 6-7 week production period. For example, the estimate of November 1993 costs uses the September 1993 price for corn and soymeal.

An estimated location differential is added to the reported price for corn and soymeal. It represents the weighted difference in price between Chicago and Decatur and the major broiler producing regions. It is currently fixed at 40 cents per bushel of corn and $18.30 per ton of meal. In the revised model, the location differential is increased to 50 cents per bushel of corn and $19.30 per ton of soymeal.

Milling and delivery cost is added to the total cost of all ingredients. The milling cost is for the feedmill operation; the delivery charge is for delivery from the feedmill to the grower's farm. The milling and delivery cost assumed in the original model is $10.50 per ton.

Additional Production Costs

Additional production costs include chick cost, grower payment, veterinary service and supplies, technical service, and fuel and litter adjustment. Currently, the sum of these items is estimated at 8 cents per pound.

To compare production costs with processing costs and wholesale prices, production costs are converted to a RTC basis by dividing by a dressing percentage. The dressing percentage is estimated by dividing an aggregate industry average of the total pounds of processed broilers by the total pounds of liveweight broilers from Food Safety and Inspection Service (FSIS) data. The dressing percentage assumed in the model has been 75 percent.

The final step in estimating the total cost per pound of RTC whole broiler is to add an estimate of the farm-to-wholesale marketing costs to the total production costs. The farm-to-wholesale marketing costs include:

Assembly costs--catch crews and transportation from farm to the processing plant.

Variable costs--labor, packaging, utilities, office, and supplies.

Fixed costs--depreciation, repairs, maintenance, tax, and insurance.

Distribution costs--transportation from the processing plant to a first receiver, such as a wholesaler, distributor, or in some cases a retailer.

Wholesale Market Price

The wholesale market price is used to establish gross returns to the broiler integrator. The broiler wholesale market price is reported by USDA's Agricultural Marketing Service through its Market News Service. The report covers broiler prices in 12 major markets--Boston/New England, Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Denver, Detroit, Los Angeles, New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, St. Louis, and San Francisco. These individual market prices are combined into a 12-city composite price.

The 12-city composite price is a weighted average of negotiated sales in the 12 cities. The composite price is weighted by the volume of sales of whole carcass product in the categories: U.S. Grade A and Plant Grade, Ice-or CO2-packed branded product, chill-pack product, and whole birds without giblets (WOGS). These prices are then weighted by the human population within designated regional marketing areas.

Cost and returns are estimated on a monthly, quarterly, and annual basis. The quarterly and annual estimates are weighted by the total production during each month.

Revisions to the Cost and Returns Model

Broiler production cost and return estimates have been revised to reflect 1) changes in key technical coefficients and costs based on information from industry sources and 2) an updating of definitions and computational procedures used in the model. Assumptions and results were reviewed for consistency and accuracy and compared with individual company experiences and with industry-wide yardsticks provided by the management firm Agrimetrics, Inc.

Changes in Technical Coefficients

Assumptions used in the original and revised estimates are in table A-1. The assumptions used for 1986 were held constant through 1992 in the original estimates, except for feed costs and wholesale broiler prices. The revised assumptions for 1987-1992 have been incorporated into the revised estimates. These new assumptions reflect both im-

provements in technical efficiencies and general changes in production costs.

Highlights of the Major Changes

Feed Costs: Feed costs have been adjusted to reflect a decreasing share of soymeal and an increasing share of corn, and the addition of more fats to the ration. The cost adjustment factor for "other feed" ingredients will now be a constant which will be adjusted annually, rather than being estimated as a percentage of monthly corn and soymeal ration costs. An estimate of milling and delivery charges is included to cover the mixing and grinding of feeds and delivery to the growout house. These costs were adjusted downward in the revised model, reflecting industry experiences.

Feed Conversion: The feed conversion factor, the number of pounds of feed needed to produce 1 pound of liveweight broiler, has been gradually reduced to reflect increased efficiency due to feed, breed, and management improvements. It has been adjusted from 2.03 pounds of feed per pound of broiler in 1987 to 2.0 pounds in 1992.

Additional Production Costs: Adjustments have been made in the categories of chick cost, grower payment, and field service. Chick cost per pound of meat has been declining as the average size of broilers slaughtered increases. Chick cost is also influenced by feed costs, one of the major costs of maintaining the breeder and hatching flocks. Payments to growers have been increased and expanded to include adjustments for fuel and litter, on an annualized basis. Field service costs were expanded to include insurance and all live production administrative costs. Catch and haul costs were more clearly identified and moved to the live bird portion of the model. They were labeled assembly costs in the old model.

Dressing Percentage: The amount of meat dressed out from each bird has been gradually increasing, and has been adjusted from 75 percent in 1987 to 76 percent in 1992. This dressing percentage represents the yield from birds that leave the processing plant after removal of all meat condemned by FSIS during processing. The yield from all birds slaughtered, including those subsequently condemned during slaughter, is around 72 percent. Condemnation cost estimates, including death losses in transit to the processing plant, are included in the model to account for this yield difference.

Processing and Wholesale Marketing Costs: Plant labor and supervision costs have been increased to reflect gradual increases in this category. Packaging costs were adjusted to reflect an increased volume of product being moved in bulk containers, especially the byproducts of further processing activities. Packing costs were generally overstated in the old model. Office, supplies, and miscellaneous were combined into a single category, and the estimate was gradually increased. Offal credit was increased from the original amount, and held constant for the 1987-1992 period.

Assembly and delivery costs: Assembly costs in the old model were catch and haul costs, and were moved to the additional production cost category in the revised model. Delivery costs are costs incurred in moving the product from the processing plant to the first receiver. They have been reduced to reflect industry experiences.

Corporate overhead and interest: A new category has been added to the revised model to account for overhead and interest costs incurred in integrated broiler production. The original model had a small charge for interest on other than building and equipment, which is assumed to be covered in this expanded category. Overhead and interest costs will vary greatly between companies depending on the level of indebtedness and company structure. Aggregate interest costs to the industry will also vary with the prevailing interest rates in the economy and the amount of investment in expansion or renovation occurring each year.

Table A-1
Assumptions used in revised ERS cost and returns estimates, 1987-1993

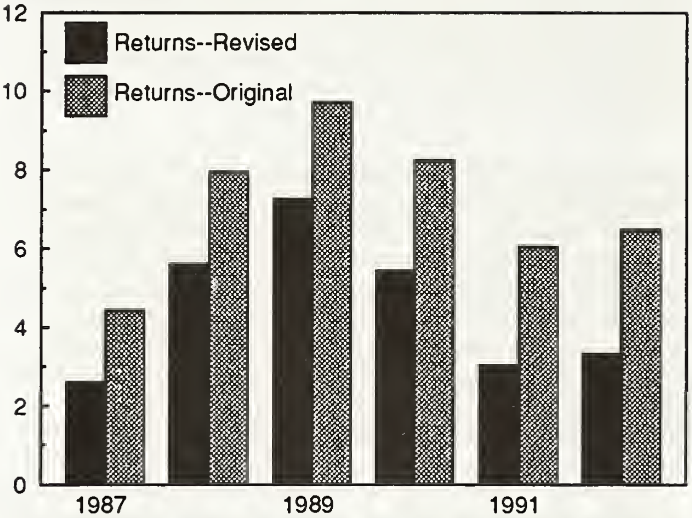
Year	1986 1/	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
Item	(Cents/pound unless otherwise specified)							
Percent corn in ration	70	68	68	68	68	68	68	68
Percent soymeal in ration	30	26	26	26	26	26	26	26
Other ingredients cost($/ton)		25	30	30	30	30	30	30
Milling and delivery($/ton)	10.50	8.70	8.70	8.70	8.70	8.70	8.70	8.70
Feed conversion	2.03	2.03	2.02	2.02	2.01	2.01	2	2
Chick cost	3.6	3.8	4	4	3.75	3.75	3.75	3.75
Grower payment	3.7	3.75	3.8	3.9	4	4	4	4
Veterinary and medication	0.3	0.35	0.4	0.45	0.48	0.48	0.5	0.5
Field service	0.25	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Catch and haul	1.4	1.15	1.15	1.2	1.2	1.25	1.25	1.25
Condemnations	0.10	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35
Dressing percentage	75	75	75	75.25	75.50	75.75	75.75	76
Labor and supervision	5.00	6	6	6.25	6.50	6.85	7	7.00
Packaging	2.40	2	2.3	2.30	2.20	2.2	2.1	2.10
Utilities	1.00	1	1	1.00	1.00	1.1	1.2	1.20
Office, supplies, and misc.	1	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3
Fixed costs	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.50	1.50
Offal credit	0.7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Delivery costs	3	2.75	2.5	2.25	2.25	2	2	2
Overhead and interest	0.15	1.5	1.75	2.00	2.00	1.9	1.9	1.90

1/ Current estimates hold 1986 assumptions constant

Figure A-1

ERS Broiler Net Returns
Original and Revised Estimates

Cents per pound



Ready-to-cook basis (RTC).

Thus, as with all the cost categories, the estimate of overhead and interest provides only a benchmark for comparison with individual company experiences.

Net returns: Inclusion of overhead and interest in the new model results in the estimation of two net return estimates, net returns before overhead and interest, and net returns after overhead and interest. For comparison purposes with the historical net return series of ERS, the estimates of net returns before overhead and interest is appropriate.

Results

Cost and returns based on the revised assumptions in table A-1 and the reorganization and redefinition of model components are summarized in table A-2, and displayed graphically in figure A-1. Changes for 1987-1992 have been incorporated into the cost and return model. The detail behind the original and revised estimates are presented side by side for each year. Summaries by major components are at the bottom of table A-1.

The result of the revisions are increased production costs and decreased net returns for producing broilers for 1987-1992, with the greatest adjustments in later years. The average annual estimated cost of production for the 1987-1992 period increased 2.6 cents per pound, resulting in a decrease in net returns of the same amount. Increases ranged from 1.8 cents per pound in 1987 to 3.2 cents per pound in 1992. While the revised return estimates are lower than the originals, the general trend in returns was largely unchanged.

Table A-2
ERS broiler cost and returns budgets, annual 1987-1992, orginal and revised

YEAR	1987 ORGINAL	1987 REVISED	1988 ORGINAL	1988 REVISED	1989 ORGINAL	1989 REVISED
COST AND RETURNS COMPONENT						
	(Cents/pound unless otherwise specified)					
FEED COSTS						
CORN-$/BUSHEL-CHICAGO	1.67	1.67	2.32	2.32	2.61	2.61
LOCATION DIFFERENTIAL, $/BUSHEL	0.40	0.45	0.40	0.45	0.40	0.45
CORN-$/BUSHEL-PRODUCTION AREA	2.07	2.12	2.72	2.77	3.01	3.06
CORN-$/TON	73.93	75.71	97.14	98.93	107.50	109.29
PERCENT CORN IN RATION	70	68	70	68	70	68
TOTAL COST OF CORN-$/TON OF RATION	51.75	51.49	68.00	67.27	75.25	74.31
SOYMEAL-$/TON-DECATUR,49%	180.64	180.64	246.15	246.15	246.43	246.43
LOCATION DIFFERENTIAL, $/TON	18.30	19.30	18.30	19.30	18.30	19.30
SOYMEAL-$/TON-PRODUCTION AREA	198.94	199.94	264.45	265.45	264.73	265.73
PERCENT SOYMEAL IN RATION	30	26	30	26	30	26
TOTAL COST OF SOYMEAL-$/TON OF RATION	59.68	51.98	79.34	69.02	79.42	69.09
CORN AND SOYMEAL-$/TON-PRODUCTION AREA	111.43	103.47	147.34	136.29	154.67	143.40
ADJUSTMENT FOR OTHER INGREDIENTS--$/TON	10.03	25.00	13.26	30.00	13.92	30.00
MILLING AND DELIVERY COST-$/TON	10.50	8.70	10.50	8.70	10.50	8.70
TOTAL FEED COST--$/TON	131.96	137.17	171.10	174.99	179.09	182.10
TOTAL FEED COST--CENTS/POUND	6.60	6.86	8.55	8.75	8.95	9.11
FEED CONVERSION	2.03	2.03	2.03	2.02	2.03	2.02
FEED COST PER POUND OF BROILER, LIVEWEIGHT	13.39	13.92	17.37	17.67	18.18	18.39
ADDITIONAL PRODUCTION COSTS--CENTS/LB						
CHICK COST	3.60	3.80	3.60	4.00	3.60	4.00
GROWER PAYMENT, WITH FUEL AND LITTER ADJ	3.70	3.75	3.70	3.80	3.70	3.90
VETERINARY AND MEDICATION	0.30	0.35	0.30	0.40	0.30	0.45
FIELD SERVICE, INCLUDING INSURANCE	0.25		0.25		0.25	
FIELD SERVICE AND OTHER LIVE PRODUCTION ADMIN		0.5		0.5		0.5
INTEREST ON PRODUCTION INVESTMENT (OTHER THAN ON BUILDINGS AND EQUIPMENT)	0.15		0.15		0.15	
CATCH AND HAUL		1.15		1.15		1.2
CONDEMNATIONS		0.35		0.35		0.35
TOTAL ADDITIONAL PRODUCTION COSTS	8.00	9.90	8.00	10.20	8.00	10.40
TOTAL LIVEWEIGHT PRODUCTION COSTS--CENTS/LB	21.39	23.82	25.37	27.87	26.18	28.79
DRESSING PERCENTAGE	75	75	75	75	75	75.25
TOTAL-MEAT COST--RTC BASIS--CENTS/LB	28.53	31.76	33.82	37.17	34.90	38.26
PROCESSING AND WHOLESALE MARKETING COSTS						
VARIABLE COSTS						
LABOR AND SUPERVISION	5.00	6.00	5.00	6.00	5.00	6.25
PACKAGING	2.40	2.00	2.40	2.30	2.40	2.30
UTILITIES	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
OFFICE, SUPPLIES, AND MISC	0.30	1.20	0.30	1.30	0.30	1.30
SUPPLIES, MISC	0.70		0.70		0.70	
FIXED COSTS	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.40
OFFAL CREDIT	-0.70	-1.00	-0.70	-1.00	-0.70	-1.00
TOTAL IN-PLANT COSTS--CENTS/LB	10.00	10.50	10.00	10.90	10.00	11.25
ASSEMBLY COSTS	1.40		1.40		1.40	
DELIVERY COSTS	3.00	2.50	3.00	2.50	3.00	2.25
TOTAL PROCESSING AND WHOLESALE MARKETING COSTS	14.40	13.00	14.40	13.40	14.40	13.50
TOTAL OPERATING COST	42.93	44.76	48.22	50.57	49.30	51.76
CORPORATE OVERHEAD AND INTEREST		1.50		1.75		2.00
TOTAL COST	42.93	46.26	48.22	52.32	49.30	53.76
MARKET PRICE (12 CITY COMPOSITE WHOLESALE)	47.35	47.35	56.17	56.17	59.01	59.01
NET RETURN BEFORE OVERHEAD AND INTEREST	4.42	2.59	7.95	5.60	9.71	7.25
NET RETURN AFTER OVERHEAD AND INTEREST		1.09		3.85		5.25
SUMMARY BY CATEGORY						
FEED COSTS	13.39	13.92	17.37	17.67	18.18	18.39
ADDITIONAL PRODUCTION COSTS	8	9.90	8	10.20	8	10.40
TOTAL LIVEWEIGHT PRODUCTION COSTS	21.39	23.82	25.37	27.87	26.18	28.79
TOTAL PRODUCTION COST--RTC BASIS	28.53	31.76	33.82	37.17	34.90	38.26
PROCESSING AND MARKETING COSTS	14.4	13.00	14.4	13.40	14.4	13.50
TOTAL COST--RTC BASIS	42.93	44.76	48.22	50.57	49.30	51.76
MARKET PRICE	47.35	47.35	56.17	56.17	59.01	59.01
NET RETURN BEFORE OVERHEAD AND INTEREST	4.42	2.59	7.95	5.60	9.71	7.25
NET RETURN AFTER OVERHEAD AND INTEREST		1.09		3.85		5.25

Table A-2 (Continued)
ERS broiler cost and returns budgets, annual 1987-1992, orginal and revised

	1990 ORGINAL	1990 REVISED	1991 ORGINAL	1991 REVISED	1992 ORGINAL	1992 REVISED
COST AND RETURNS COMPONENT						
	(Cents/pound unless otherwise specified)					
FEED COSTS						
CORN-$/BUSHEL-CHICAGO	2.57	2.57	2.49	2.49	2.44	2.44
LOCATION DIFFERENTIAL, $/BUSHEL	0.40	0.45	0.40	0.45	0.40	0.45
CORN-$/BUSHEL-PRODUCTION AREA	2.97	3.02	2.89	2.94	2.84	2.89
CORN-$/TON	106.07	107.86	103.21	105.00	101.43	103.21
PERCENT CORN IN RATION	70	68	70	68	70	68
TOTAL COST OF CORN-$/TON OF RATION	74.25	73.34	72.25	71.40	71.00	70.19
SOYMEAL-$/TON-DECATUR,49%	184.55	184.55	182.27	182.27	187.95	187.95
LOCATION DIFFERENTIAL, $/TON	18.30	19.30	18.30	19.30	18.30	19.30
SOYMEAL-$/TON-PRODUCTION AREA	202.85	203.85	200.57	201.57	206.25	207.25
PERCENT SOYMEAL IN RATION	30	26	30	26	30	26
TOTAL COST OF SOYMEAL-$/TON OF RATION	60.86	53.00	60.17	52.41	61.88	53.89
CORN AND SOYMEAL-$/TON-PRODUCTION AREA	135.11	126.34	132.42	123.81	132.88	124.07
ADJUSTMENT FOR OTHER INGREDIENTS--$/TON	12.16	30.00	11.92	30.00	11.96	30.00
MILLING AND DELIVERY COST-$/TON	10.50	8.70	10.50	8.70	10.50	8.70
TOTAL FEED COST--$/TON	157.76	165.04	154.84	162.51	155.33	162.77
TOTAL FEED COST--CENTS/POUND	7.89	8.25	7.74	8.13	7.77	8.14
FEED CONVERSION	2.03	2.01	2.03	2.01	2.03	2.00
FEED COST PER POUND OF BROILER, LIVEWEIGHT	16.01	16.59	15.72	16.33	15.77	16.28
ADDITIONAL PRODUCTION COSTS--CENTS/LB						
CHICK COST	3.60	3.75	3.60	3.75	3.60	3.75
GROWER PAYMENT, WITH FUEL AND LITTER ADJ	3.70	4.00	3.70	4.00	3.70	4.00
VETERINARY AND MEDICATION	0.30	0.48	0.30	0.48	0.30	0.50
FIELD SERVICE, INCLUDING INSURANCE	0.25		0.25		0.25	
FIELD SERVICE AND OTHER LIVE PRODUCTION ADMIN		0.5		0.5		0.5
INTEREST ON PRODUCTION INVESTMENT (OTHER THAN ON BUILDINGS AND EQUIPMENT)	0.15		0.15		0.15	
CATCH AND HAUL		1.2		1.25		1.25
CONDEMNATIONS		0.35		0.35		0.35
TOTAL ADDITIONAL PRODUCTION COSTS	8.00	10.28	8.00	10.33	8.00	10.35
TOTAL LIVEWEIGHT PRODUCTION COSTS--CENTS/LB	24.01	26.87	23.72	26.66	23.77	26.63
DRESSING PERCENTAGE	75	75.50	75	75.75	75	75.75
TOTAL-MEAT COST--RTC BASIS--CENTS/LB	32.02	35.59	31.62	35.20	31.69	35.15
PROCESSING AND WHOLESALE MARKETING COSTS						
VARIABLE COSTS						
LABOR AND SUPERVISION	5.00	6.50	5.00	6.85	5.00	7.00
PACKAGING	2.40	2.20	2.40	2.20	2.40	2.10
UTILITIES	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.10	1.00	1.20
OFFICE, SUPPLIES, AND MISC	0.30	1.30	0.30	1.30	0.30	1.30
SUPPLIES, MISC	0.70		0.70		0.70	
FIXED COSTS	1.30	1.40	1.30	1.40	1.30	1.50
OFFAL CREDIT	-0.70	-1.00	-0.70	-1.00	-0.70	-1.00
TOTAL IN-PLANT COSTS--CENTS/LB	10.00	11.40	10.00	11.85	10.00	12.10
ASSEMBLY COSTS	1.40		1.40		1.40	
DELIVERY COSTS	3.00	2.25	3.00	2.00	3.00	2.00
TOTAL PROCESSING AND WHOLESALE MARKETING COSTS	14.40	13.65	14.40	13.85	14.40	14.10
TOTAL OPERATING COST	46.42	49.24	46.02	49.05	46.09	49.25
CORPORATE OVERHEAD AND INTEREST		2.00		1.90		1.90
TOTAL COST	46.42	51.24	46.02	50.95	46.09	51.15
MARKET PRICE (12 CITY COMPOSITE WHOLESALE)	54.68	54.68	52.07	52.07	52.58	52.58
NET RETURN BEFORE OVERHEAD AND INTEREST	8.26	5.44	6.05	3.02	6.49	3.33
NET RETURN AFTER OVERHEAD AND INTEREST		3.44		1.12		1.43
SUMMARY BY CATEGORY						
FEED COSTS	16.01	16.59	15.72	16.33	15.77	16.28
ADDITIONAL PRODUCTION COSTS	8	10.28	8	10.33	8	10.35
TOTAL LIVEWEIGHT PRODUCTION COSTS	24.01	26.87	23.72	26.66	23.77	26.63
TOTAL PRODUCTION COST--RTC BASIS	32.02	35.59	31.62	35.20	31.69	35.15
PROCESSING AND MARKETING COSTS	14.4	13.65	14.4	13.85	14.4	14.10
TOTAL COST--RTC BASIS	46.42	49.24	46.02	49.05	46.09	49.25
MARKET PRICE	54.68	54.68	52.07	52.07	52.58	52.58
NET RETURN BEFORE OVERHEAD AND INTEREST	8.26	5.44	6.05	3.02	6.49	3.33
NET RETURN AFTER OVERHEAD AND INTEREST		3.44		1.12		1.43

List of Tables

Table 40--Farrow-to-finish hog production costs and returns, 1,600 head annual sales, North Central Region 1/

Item		1993									
	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct
Cash receipts: 2/											
Market hogs (94.25 lb)	40.16	39.82	42.11	44.43	43.25	44.85	46.23	43.97	45.65	45.78	45.14
Cull sows (5.75 lb)	1.79	1.84	2.01	2.27	2.29	2.19	2.09	2.00	2.05	2.15	2.19
Total	41.95	41.66	44.12	46.70	45.54	47.04	48.32	45.97	47.70	47.93	47.33
Cash expenses:											
Feed--											
Corn (345.6 lb)	13.80	13.73	13.04	13.07	13.06	12.85	12.50	12.80	12.87	12.72	12.54
Soybean meal (70.6 lb)	7.90	7.90	7.89	7.89	7.97	8.08	8.08	8.08	7.91	7.91	7.96
Mixing concentrates (14.3 lb)	3.63	3.63	3.67	3.67	3.67	3.69	3.69	3.69	3.75	3.75	3.75
Total feed	25.33	25.26	24.60	24.63	24.70	24.62	24.27	24.57	24.53	24.38	24.25
Other--											
Veterinary and medicine 3/	0.90	0.90	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.93	0.93	0.93
Fuel, lube, and electricity	1.66	1.66	1.66	1.66	1.66	1.66	1.66	1.66	1.66	1.66	1.66
Mach. and building repairs	2.65	2.69	2.69	2.69	2.68	2.68	2.68	2.76	2.76	2.76	2.71
Hired labor 4/	1.71	1.70	1.70	1.70	1.73	1.73	1.73	1.76	1.76	1.76	1.77
Miscellaneous	0.69	0.69	0.69	0.69	0.69	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.70
Total variable expenses	32.94	32.90	32.26	32.29	32.38	32.31	31.96	32.37	32.34	32.19	32.02
General farm overhead	1.64	1.63	1.73	1.83	1.79	1.86	1.91	1.82	1.91	1.92	1.89
Taxes and insurance	0.71	0.71	0.69	0.69	0.69	0.69	0.69	0.69	0.69	0.69	0.69
Interest	2.92	2.90	3.06	3.24	3.16	3.24	3.33	3.17	3.28	3.30	3.26
Total fixed expenses	5.27	5.24	5.48	5.76	5.64	5.79	5.93	5.68	5.88	5.91	5.84
Total cash expenses 5/	38.21	38.14	37.74	38.05	38.02	38.10	37.89	38.05	38.22	38.10	37.86
Receipts less cash expenses	3.74	3.52	6.38	8.65	7.52	8.94	10.43	7.92	9.48	9.83	9.47
Capital replacement	6.45	6.43	6.54	6.55	6.56	6.55	6.57	6.58	6.79	6.80	6.82
Receipts less cash expenses and replacement	-2.71	-2.91	-0.16	2.10	0.96	2.39	3.86	1.34	2.69	3.03	2.65

1/The feed rations and expense items do not necessarily coincide with the experience of individual hog operations. For individual use, adjust expenses and prices for management, production level, and locality of operation. 2/ Based on 94.25 lb of barrows and gilts liveweight and 5.75 lb of sows per cwt sold. 3/ Includes costs of feed medication, that is usually included as part of the feed cost. 4/ Based on .204 hours per cwt of liveweight hog marketed. 5/ Does not include a charge for family or operator labor (.732 hours)

Table 41--Corn Belt hog feeding: Selected costs at current rates 1/

Purchased during 1992-93	Nov-92	Dec-92	Jan-93	Feb-93	Mar-93	Apr-93	May-93	Jun-93	Jul-93	Aug-93	Sep-93
Marketed during 1993-94	Mar-93	Apr-93	May-93	Jun-93	Jul-93	Aug-93	Sep-93	Oct-93	Nov-93	Dec-93	Jan-94
Expenses: ($/head)											
40-50 lb feeder pig	30.69	29.78	34.63	48.17	51.38	49.35	43.88	38.65	36.69	36.13	39.78
Corn (11 bu)	21.67	21.78	22.00	21.89	22.88	23.76	23.54	22.88	24.09	24.20	23.87
Protein supplement (130 lb)	19.57	19.57	20.09	20.09	20.09	19.63	19.63	19.63	21.06	21.06	21.06
Total feed	41.24	41.35	42.09	41.98	42.97	43.39	43.17	42.51	45.15	45.26	44.93
Labor & management (1.3 hr)	14.61	14.61	15.94	15.94	15.94	15.99	15.99	15.99	14.35	14.35	14.35
Vet medicine 2/	3.13	3.13	3.16	3.16	3.16	3.21	3.21	3.21	3.21	3.21	3.21
Interest on purchase (4 mo)	0.94	0.91	1.05	1.47	1.56	1.45	1.29	1.14	1.07	1.05	1.16
Power, equip, fuel, shelter deprec. 2/	7.62	7.62	7.70	7.70	7.70	7.82	7.82	7.82	7.81	7.81	7.81
Death loss (4% of purchase)	1.23	1.19	1.39	1.93	2.06	1.97	1.76	1.55	1.47	1.45	1.59
Transportation (100 miles)	0.48	0.48	0.48	0.48	0.48	0.48	0.48	0.48	0.48	0.48	0.48
Marketing expenses	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14
Misc. & indirect costs 2/	0.78	0.78	0.79	0.79	0.79	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.80
Total	101.86	100.99	108.37	122.76	127.18	125.60	119.54	113.29	112.17	111.68	115.25
Selling price required to cover: ($/cwt)											
Feed and feeder costs (220 lb)	32.70	32.33	34.87	40.98	42.89	42.15	39.57	36.89	37.20	37.00	38.50
All costs (220 lb)	46.30	45.90	49.26	55.80	57.81	57.09	54.34	51.50	50.99	50.76	52.39
Feed cost per 100-lb gain (180 lb)	22.91	22.97	23.38	23.32	23.87	24.11	23.98	23.62	25.08	25.14	24.96
Barrows and gilts, (7 mkts)	46.69	45.33	46.94	48.27	46.08	48.21	48.19	46.99			
Net margin	0.39	-0.57	-2.32	-7.53	-11.73	-8.88	-6.15	-4.51			
Prices:											
40-lb feeder pig (So. Missouri) $/head	30.69	29.78	34.63	48.17	51.38	49.35	43.88	38.65	36.69	36.13	39.78
Corn $/bu 3/	1.97	1.98	2.00	1.99	2.08	2.16	2.14	2.08	2.19	2.20	2.17
Protein supp. 38-42% $/cwt 4/	15.05	15.05	15.45	15.45	15.45	15.10	15.10	15.10	16.20	16.20	16.20
Labor & management $/hr 5/	11.24	11.24	12.26	12.26	12.26	12.30	12.30	12.30	11.04	11.04	11.04
Interest rate, annual	9.16	9.16	9.13	9.13	9.13	8.83	8.83	8.83	8.74	8.74	8.74
Transportation rate ($/cwt 100 miles) 6/	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.22
Marketing Expenses ($/cwt) 7/	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14
Index of prices paid by farmers (1910-14=100)	1323	1323	1337	1337	1337	1357	1357	1357	1356	1356	1356

1/ Although a majority of operations in the Corn Belt are from farrow-to-finish, relative fattening expenses will be similar. Costs represent only what expenses would be if all selected items were paid for during the period indicated. The feed rations and expense items do not necessarily coincide with the experience of individual feeders. For individual use, adjust expenses and prices for management, production level, and locality of operation. 2/ Adjusted monthly by the index of prices paid by farmers for commodities, services, interest, taxes, and wage rates. 3/ Average price received by farmers in Iowa and Illinois. 4/ Average prices paid by farmers in Iowa and Illinois. 5/ Assumes an owner-operator receiving twice the farm labor rate. 6/ Converted from cents/mile for a 44,000-pound haul. 7/ Yardage plus commission fees at a Midwest terminal market.

Table 42--Great Plains custom cattle feeding: Selected costs at current rates 1/

Purchased During	Nov-92	Dec-92	Jan-93	Feb-93	Mar-93	Apr-93	May-93	Jun-93	Jul-93	Aug-93	Sep-93	Oct-93
Marketed During	May-93	Jun-93	Jul-93	Aug-93	Sep-93	Oct-93	Nov-93	Dec-93	Jan-94	Feb-94	Mar-94	Apr-94
Expenses: ($/head)												
600 lb. feeder steer	506.52	494.28	522.00	529.50	537.30	549.78	543.78	541.50	531.48	533.40	529.50	515.64
Transportation to feedlot (300 miles)	3.96	3.96	3.96	3.96	3.96	3.96	3.96	3.96	3.96	3.96	3.96	3.96
Commission	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
Feed												
Milo (1500 lb) 2/	57.90	59.85	60.45	60.00	62.70	64.05	63.00	62.25	69.30	69.75	68.55	71.55
Corn (1500 lb) 2/	68.70	71.10	71.85	71.85	74.25	76.05	76.05	75.45	79.05	79.35	75.60	79.20
Cotton seed meal (400 lb)	49.60	49.60	51.60	51.60	51.60	51.20	51.20	51.20	51.60	51.60	51.60	55.20
Alfalfa hay (800 lb) 3/	46.00	48.80	47.20	47.60	50.40	50.80	52.00	52.40	56.00	52.00	55.20	56.40
Total feed cost	222.20	229.35	231.10	231.05	238.95	242.10	242.25	241.30	255.95	252.70	250.95	262.35
Feed handling and management charge	21.00	21.00	21.00	21.00	21.00	21.00	21.00	21.00	21.00	21.00	21.00	21.00
Vet medicine	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
Interest on feeder and 1/2 feed	24.70	24.36	25.50	25.80	26.27	26.83	26.60	26.49	26.38	26.39	26.20	25.87
Death loss (1.5% of purchase)	7.60	7.41	7.83	7.94	8.06	8.25	8.16	8.12	7.97	8.00	7.94	7.73
Marketing 4/	f.o.b.	f.o.b.	f.o.b.	f.o.b.	f.o.b.	f.o.b.	f.o.b.	f.o.b.	f.o.b.	f.o.b.	f.o.b.	f.o.b.
Total	791.98	786.36	817.39	825.25	841.54	857.92	851.74	848.37	852.74	851.45	845.55	842.56
Selling price required to cover: 5/ $/cwt.												
Feed and feeder cost (1056 lb)	69.01	68.53	71.32	72.02	73.51	74.99	74.43	74.13	74.57	74.44	73.91	73.67
All costs	75.00	74.47	77.40	78.15	79.69	81.24	80.66	80.34	80.75	80.63	80.07	79.79
Selling price 6/	80.84	77.31	74.32	75.09	73.46	74.55						
Net margin	5.84	2.84	-3.08	-3.06	-6.23	-6.69						
Cost per 100 lb. gain:												
Variable cost less interest $/cwt	50.76	52.15	52.59	52.60	54.20	54.87	54.88	54.68	57.58	56.94	56.58	58.82
Feed costs $/cwt	44.44	45.87	46.22	46.21	47.79	48.42	48.45	48.26	51.19	50.54	50.19	52.47
Prices: ($/cwt)												
Choice feeder steer 600-700 lb. Amarillo	84.42	82.38	87.00	88.25	89.55	91.63	90.63	90.25	88.58	88.90	88.25	85.94
Transportation rate $/cwt/100 miles 7/	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.22
Commission fee $/cwt	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50
Feed, Prices, Texas												
Milo $/cwt	3.71	3.84	3.88	3.85	4.03	4.12	4.05	4.00	4.47	4.50	4.42	4.62
Corn $/cwt	4.43	4.59	4.64	4.64	4.80	4.92	4.92	4.88	5.12	5.14	4.89	5.13
Cottonseed Meal (41%) $/cwt. 8/	12.40	12.40	12.90	12.90	12.90	12.80	12.80	12.80	12.90	12.90	12.90	13.80
Alfalfa hay $/ton	85.00	92.00	88.00	89.00	96.00	97.00	100.00	101.00	110.00	100.00	108.00	111.00
Feed handling and management $/ton	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
Interest, annual rate 9/	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00

1/ Represents only what expenses would be if all selected items were paid for during the period indicated. The feed ration and expense items do not necessarily coincide with experience of individual feedlots. For individual use, adjust expenses and prices for management, production, and locality of operation. Steers are assumed to gain 500 lb in 180 days at 2.8 lb per day with feed conversion of 8.4 lb per pound gain. 2/ Texas Panhandle elevator price plus $.15/cwt. handling and transportation to feedlots. 3/ Average price received by farmers plus $30/ton handling and transportation to feedlots. 4/ Most cattle sold f.o.b. at the feedlot with 4-percent shrink. 5/ Sale weight 1,056 lb (1,100 lb less 4-percent shrink). 6/ Choice slaughter steers, 1000-1100 lb, Texas-Oklahoma direct. 7/ Converted from cents per mile for a 44,000-lb haul. 8/ Average prices paid by farmers. 9/ Prime rate plus 2 points.

Table 43--Federally inspected hog slaughter

Week ending 1/	Hogs			Barrows and gilts			Sows			Boars and stags		
	1991	1992	1993	1991	1992	1993	1991	1992	1993	1991	1992	1993
	Thousands											
January:												
2	1,346	1,471	1,509	1,280	1,400	1,441	57	59	57	10	11	11
9	1,814	1,870	1,943	1,723	1,771	1,846	76	82	80	16	16	19
16	1,710	1,914	1,944	1,624	1,825	1,855	70	75	74	16	14	16
23	1,606	1,812	1,812	1,528	1,718	1,717	64	79	77	14	16	18
30	1,566	1,818	1,824	1,486	1,724	1,729	65	78	76	15	16	20
February:												
6	1,628	1,783	1,784	1,544	1,691	1,693	67	75	73	17	16	18
13	1,638	1,779	1,771	1,559	1,691	1,688	63	72	67	16	16	16
20	1,618	1,727	1,652	1,543	1,645	1,576	61	67	62	14	15	14
27	1,646	1,773	1,714	1,567	1,683	1,634	64	74	64	15	16	16
March:												
6	1,718	1,797	1,750	1,638	1,711	1,662	63	71	71	16	16	17
13	1,686	1,841	1,780	1,613	1,759	1,695	60	67	68	14	15	17
20	1,594	1,837	1,725	1,516	1,751	1,642	63	69	67	15	17	16
27	1,650	1,799	1,735	1,574	1,711	1,652	61	71	66	15	17	18
April:												
3	1,615	1,773	1,697	1,538	1,684	1,614	61	72	65	16	17	18
10	1,717	1,777	1,742	1,639	1,690	1,658	62	70	66	16	17	18
17	1,715	1,757	1,773	1,634	1,670	1,690	65	70	66	16	17	18
24	1,663	1,647	1,857	1,585	1,560	1,771	63	70	68	15	18	19
May:												
1	1,624	1,699	1,823	1,547	1,610	1,734	62	72	69	15	17	20
8	1,610	1,631	1,803	1,530	1,549	1,715	66	67	70	14	15	18
15	1,576	1,704	1,719	1,500	1,616	1,634	62	71	67	14	16	17
22	1,506	1,698	1,701	1,426	1,604	1,619	66	76	65	14	17	16
29	1,313	1,480	1,488	1,241	1,397	1,412	59	67	60	13	16	16
June:												
5	1,524	1,615	1,670	1,437	1,512	1,583	72	85	69	15	18	18
12	1,576	1,651	1,700	1,494	1,558	1,606	67	76	76	15	16	18
19	1,498	1,640	1,618	1,413	1,541	1,532	71	82	70	14	17	16
26	1,465	1,644	1,666	1,369	1,543	1,574	79	85	75	17	17	18
July:												
3	1,174	1,437	1,544	1,106	1,348	1,451	57	74	74	11	16	18
10	1,565	1,620	1,422	1,467	1,522	1,346	81	81	60	16	17	16
17	1,504	1,709	1,617	1,412	1,601	1,533	78	89	73	15	19	11
24	1,476	1,722	1,654	1,380	1,620	1,561	80	85	78	16	17	15
31	1,465	1,683	1,642	1,371	1,581	1,550	78	84	75	16	18	17
August:												
7	1,502	1,722	1,679	1,415	1,626	1,587	73	80	76	14	16	17
14	1,625	1,791	1,684	1,534	1,694	1,590	76	81	78	16	16	17
21	1,614	1,792	1,747	1,525	1,702	1,653	75	73	77	14	16	18
28	1,731	1,799	1,712	1,639	1,698	1,618	78	85	77	14	17	17
September:												
4	1,502	1,840	1,743	1,423	1,741	1,644	66	82	80	12	17	19
11	1,836	1,679	1,540	1,747	1,599	1,452	74	66	72	15	14	16
18	1,752	1,981	1,840	1,664	1,885	1,744	74	79	79	15	17	17
25	1,778	1,949	1,834	1,687	1,847	1,738	76	84	78	15	18	18
October:												
2	1,795	1,932	1,853	1,708	1,832	1,760	74	83	75	14	17	18
9	1,767	1,906	1,861	1,683	1,816	1,772	72	75	73	13	16	17
16	1,837	1,963	1,877	1,755	1,870	1,789	68	76	71	14	17	17
23	1,840	1,867	1,843	1,753	1,773	1,749	73	77	77	14	17	17
30	1,792	1,994	1,822	1,703	1,903	1,740	76	75	67	14	16	15
November:												
6	1,949	1,946		1,862	1,850		74	80		13	17	
13	1,881	1,917		1,782	1,822		84	80		15	16	
20	1,872	1,909		1,770	1,818		86	77		16	14	
27	1,613	1,677		1,548	1,606		56	60		9	12	
December:												
4	1,960	1,921		1,865	1,813		80	89		15	19	
11	1,854	1,938		1,751	1,840		87	80		15	18	
18	1,821	1,882		1,727	1,787		81	79		14	16	
25	1,423	1,356		1,364	1,289		50	56		9	12	

1/ Corresponding dates to 1993: 1991, January 5; 1992, January 4.

Table 44--Federally inspected cattle slaughter

Week ending 1/	Cattle			Steers			Cows: Total			Cows: Dairy			Cows: Dairy/total		
	1991	1992	1993	1991	1992	1993	1991	1992	1993	1991	1992	1993	1991	1992	1993
	Thousands												Percent		
January:															
2	495	520	509	245	270	267	96	95	94	50	49	46	52	52	49
9	658	689	640	318	335	319	132	138	137	67	76	73	51	55	53
16	650	663	651	326	328	325	123	120	126	63	65	68	51	54	54
23	617	620	649	310	304	328	116	119	124	60	63	67	52	53	54
30	599	597	619	290	296	307	114	113	128	59	62	68	52	55	53
February:															
6	607	591	597	295	296	308	114	111	120	60	62	62	53	55	52
13	612	595	607	302	311	306	117	109	113	62	59	61	53	54	54
20	589	592	595	294	308	307	106	104	104	58	58	56	55	55	54
27	606	588	613	303	302	314	115	112	119	63	63	64	55	57	53
March:															
6	619	585	609	314	295	316	111	112	121	60	61	67	54	55	55
13	602	586	580	299	302	303	110	101	118	61	56	64	55	56	54
20	571	603	583	279	306	301	108	110	109	58	58	57	54	52	53
27	512	598	597	253	315	305	104	109	114	56	57	61	53	53	54
April:															
3	564	567	571	287	288	293	99	105	112	52	57	60	53	54	54
10	598	564	561	303	294	302	105	99	105	54	52	56	52	53	53
17	628	566	589	339	301	309	103	98	109	52	50	58	50	51	53
24	646	574	633	349	311	339	104	100	116	51	53	58	49	53	50
May:															
1	611	616	652	321	324	341	101	110	116	49	56	58	49	50	50
8	626	632	656	331	330	353	101	106	111	49	51	56	48	48	50
15	639	674	663	335	365	364	97	108	106	48	50	52	49	46	49
22	637	678	675	339	374	362	98	109	108	48	50	51	49	46	48
29	563	568	681	287	303	368	86	89	113	42	43	53	49	49	47
June:															
5	640	667	597	332	365	330	101	104	93	50	51	44	50	49	48
12	645	648	686	345	361	366	96	97	106	47	49	52	49	50	49
19	659	652	662	356	365	347	93	99	102	48	47	48	51	48	47
26	651	648	653	347	355	348	101	102	105	50	50	51	50	49	48
July:															
3	546	586	674	296	317	361	69	89	104	38	44	44	56	50	42
10	637	624	565	333	335	294	98	91	86	52	46	51	53	51	60
17	642	650	634	343	367	330	95	99	112	48	50	55	51	51	49
24	615	612	643	324	336	330	92	96	112	49	49	56	53	52	50
31	608	597	657	331	329	341	91	92	108	49	48	56	54	52	52
August:															
7	619	629	672	336	349	356	89	91	104	49	47	54	55	52	52
14	658	654	676	357	356	366	87	99	110	49	51	55	57	51	49
21	657	648	664	344	348	359	91	103	112	50	52	56	55	50	50
28	645	648	635	328	335	332	101	106	113	54	54	57	53	51	50
September:															
4	570	644	643	298	336	334	84	108	114	46	54	57	55	50	50
11	637	580	588	328	307	300	100	92	98	55	47	50	55	52	51
18	656	646	662	334	337	339	99	108	120	57	55	60	57	51	50
25	654	628	655	330	322	334	103	114	123	57	58	61	55	51	50
October:															
2	636	625	650	313	310	340	104	115	120	55	56	59	53	49	49
9	621	624	629	317	318	323	106	114	116	58	55	56	54	48	49
16	636	642	642	328	325	320	110	125	124	56	58	59	51	47	47
23	621	638	663	299	314	332	116	135	124	58	62	61	50	46	49
30	584	634	641	283	318	310	119	131	128	61	59	60	52	45	47
November:															
6	620	611		303	300		129	126		64	61		50	49	
13	626	597		303	288		137	131		64	63		47	48	
20	626	626		307	313		126	134		61	62		48	47	
27	511	534		262	272		98	103		47	51		48	49	
December:															
4	586	628		298	308		126	139		64	68		51	49	
11	604	599		297	297		136	132		67	65		49	49	
18	611	599		301	316		122	122		61	61		50	50	
25	467	460		251	242		77	87		38	45		49	52	

1/ Corresponding dates to 1993: 1991, January 5; 1992, January 4.

Table 45--Pork: Retail, wholesale, and farm values, spreads, and farmers' share

Year	Retail price 1/	Wholesale value 2/	Gross farm value 3/	By-product allow-ance 4/	Net farm value 5/	Farm retail spread: Total	Farm retail spread: Wholesale-retail	Farm retail spread: Farm-wholesale	Farmers' share 6/
	Cents per pound								Percent
1988	183.4	101.0	73.9	4.5	69.4	114.0	82.4	31.6	38
1989	182.9	99.2	75.0	4.6	70.4	112.5	83.7	28.8	38
1990	212.6	118.3	92.6	5.4	87.2	125.4	94.3	31.1	41
1991	211.9	108.9	83.1	4.7	78.4	133.5	103.0	30.5	37
1992	198.0	98.9	72.0	4.2	67.8	130.2	99.1	31.1	34
I	198.9	96.2	65.8	3.6	62.2	136.7	102.7	34.0	31
II	195.9	100.4	76.1	4.2	71.9	124.0	95.5	28.5	37
III	200.2	101.0	74.8	4.4	70.4	129.8	99.2	30.6	35
IV	197.0	98.2	71.1	4.5	66.6	130.4	98.8	31.6	34
1993:									
January	196.0	95.0	70.6	4.6	66.0	130.0	101.0	29.0	34
February	193.9	99.0	75.4	4.6	70.8	123.1	94.9	28.2	37
March	193.9	102.6	79.5	4.9	74.6	119.3	91.3	28.0	38
I	194.6	98.9	75.2	4.7	70.5	124.1	95.7	28.4	36
April	191.4	102.3	76.8	4.9	71.9	119.5	89.1	30.4	38
May	194.8	102.6	79.9	5.0	74.9	119.9	92.2	27.7	38
June	196.5	105.7	81.9	4.9	77.0	119.5	90.8	28.7	39
II	194.2	103.5	79.5	4.9	74.6	119.6	90.7	28.9	38
July	200.2	102.8	78.3	4.7	73.6	126.6	97.4	29.2	37
August	198.7	105.8	81.8	4.9	76.9	121.8	92.9	28.9	39
September	201.6	105.5	81.9	4.9	77.0	124.6	96.1	28.5	38
III	200.2	104.7	80.7	4.9	75.8	124.4	95.5	28.9	38
October	201.2	106.5	79.9	4.9	75.0	126.2	94.7	31.5	37

1/ Estimated weighted-average of BLS prices of retail cuts from pork carcass.
2/ Value of wholesale quantity equivalent to 1 lb of retail cuts. A wholesale-carcass equivalent of 1.06 is used.
3/ Market values to producer for 1.7 lb of live animal, equivalent to 1 lb of retail cuts.
4/ Portion of gross farm value attributable to edible and inedible by-products.
5/ Gross farm value minus farm by-product allowance.
6/ Percent net farm value is of retail price.

Table 46--Beef, Choice Yield Grade 3: Retail, wholesale, and farm values, spreads, and farmers' share 1/

Year	Retail price 2/	Wholesale value 3/	Gross farm value 4/	By-product allow-ance 5/	Net farm value 6/	Farm retail-spread: Total	Farm retail-spread: Wholesale-retail	Farm retail-spread: Farm wholesale	Farmers' share 7/
	Cents per pound								Percent
1988	250.3	169.4	169.4	21.2	148.2	102.1	80.9	21.2	59
1989	265.7	176.8	177.6	20.0	157.6	108.1	88.9	19.2	59
1990	281.0	189.6	188.9	20.5	168.4	112.6	91.4	21.2	60
1991	288.3	182.5	178.4	18.2	160.2	128.1	105.8	22.3	56
1992	284.6	179.6	180.9	19.1	161.8	122.8	105.0	17.8	57
I	282.3	181.5	181.6	18.5	163.1	119.2	100.8	18.4	58
II	286.8	182.3	182.3	18.4	163.9	122.9	104.5	18.4	57
III	282.7	175.1	177.5	19.0	158.5	124.2	107.6	16.6	56
IV	286.7	179.6	182.1	20.5	161.6	125.1	107.1	18.0	56
1993:									
January	288.4	188.5	190.9	20.7	170.2	118.2	99.9	18.3	59
February	292.5	187.8	192.7	20.0	172.7	119.8	104.7	15.1	59
March	295.5	191.7	198.7	20.0	178.7	116.8	103.8	13.0	60
I	292.1	189.3	194.1	20.2	173.9	118.2	102.8	15.4	60
April	299.1	193.5	197.0	19.8	177.2	121.9	105.6	16.3	59
May	304.2	195.3	194.6	19.1	175.5	128.7	108.9	19.8	58
June	297.9	185.2	184.6	18.8	165.8	132.1	112.7	19.4	56
II	300.4	191.3	192.1	19.3	172.8	127.6	109.1	18.5	58
July	296.7	175.9	176.9	19.3	157.6	139.1	120.8	18.3	53
August	290.9	179.4	179.5	19.4	160.1	130.8	111.5	19.3	55
September	288.4	176.3	175.4	19.2	156.2	132.2	112.1	20.1	54
III	292.0	177.2	177.3	19.3	158.0	134.0	114.8	19.2	54
October	288.5	171.6	170.3	19.3	151.0	137.5	116.9	20.6	52

1/ Series revised August 1990.
2/ Estimated weighted-average of BLS prices of retail cuts from Choice Yield Grade 3 carcass.
3/ Value of wholesale quantity equivalent to 1 lb of retail cuts. A wholesale equivalent of 1.142 is used.
4/ Market value to producer for 2.4 lb of live animal, equivalent to 1 lb of retail cuts.
5/ Portion of gross farm value attributed to edible and inedible by-products.
6/ Gross farm value minus farm by-product allowance.
7/ Percent net farm value is of retail price.

Table 47--Average Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) retail price per pound of specified meat cuts

Item and year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
						Dollars						
Choice Beef:												
Ground Chuck												
1991	2.00	1.99	1.97	1.98	1.99	1.99	1.96	1.97	1.95	1.94	1.95	1.93
1992	1.93	1.93	1.97	1.95	1.92	1.92	1.87	1.88	1.89	1.90	1.91	1.91
1993	1.97	1.96	1.98	2.00	1.98	1.93	1.95	1.91	1.89	1.91		
Ground beef												
1991	1.65	1.63	1.61	1.61	1.62	1.60	1.59	1.58	1.55	1.55	1.57	1.58
1992	1.60	1.59	1.54	1.56	1.54	1.53	1.49	1.53	1.52	1.55	1.53	1.50
1993	1.56	1.56	1.56	1.59	1.56	1.56	1.58	1.57	1.55	1.56		
Chuck roast, bone in												
1991	2.16	2.16	2.09	2.14	2.10	2.10	2.06	2.05	2.02	2.02	2.06	2.18
1992	2.11	2.11	2.09	2.12	2.15	2.02	2.05	2.06	2.08	2.13	2.05	2.09
1993	2.13	2.09	2.17	2.14	2.09	2.16	2.10	2.01	2.03	2.09		
Chuck roast, boneless												
1991	2.62	2.60	2.62	2.63	2.59	2.60	2.52	2.51	2.46	2.46	2.55	2.55
1992	2.49	2.46	2.60	2.57	2.51	2.52	2.47	2.42	2.47	2.48	2.49	2.55
1993	2.53	2.57	2.54	2.55	2.57	2.55	2.60	2.50	2.47	2.54		
Round roast, boneless												
1991	3.08	3.04	3.08	3.11	3.10	3.01	3.02	3.00	2.94	2.94	3.00	2.96
1992	3.02	2.91	3.00	3.01	2.99	2.95	2.96	2.94	3.00	3.02	2.98	3.01
1993	3.10	3.16	3.08	3.09	3.07	3.07	3.03	3.00	3.06	3.01		
Rib roast, bone in												
1991	4.71	4.68	4.73	4.74	4.78	4.78	4.75	4.75	4.61	4.61	4.60	4.59
1992	4.57	4.63	4.68	4.48	4.57	4.70	4.47	4.76	4.78	4.71	4.67	4.69
1993	4.75	4.77	4.73	4.71	4.90	4.85	4.91	4.94	4.98	4.96		
Round steak, boneless												
1991	3.39	3.39	3.47	3.48	3.49	3.45	3.41	3.35	3.36	3.33	3.38	3.38
1992	3.40	3.42	3.45	3.45	3.39	3.40	3.33	3.34	3.32	3.38	3.38	3.34
1993	3.42	3.44	3.43	3.49	3.47	3.46	3.37	3.33	3.35	3.33		
Sirloin steak, bone in												
1991	3.69	3.61	3.69	3.73	3.86	3.86	3.77	3.69	3.72	3.73	3.74	3.78
1992	3.63	3.79	3.90	3.80	3.82	3.92	3.92	3.89	3.75	3.75	3.80	3.75
1993	3.82	3.81	3.83	3.92	4.02	4.14	4.06	3.99	3.88	3.83		
Sirloin steak, boneless												
1991	4.29	4.23	4.34	4.37	4.45	4.41	4.41	4.38	4.23	4.19	4.15	4.02
1992	4.03	4.13	4.19	4.25	4.17	4.33	4.30	4.28	4.35	4.17	4.25	4.23
1993	4.17	4.43	4.42	4.51	4.60	4.61	4.51	4.42	4.39	4.30		
T-bone steak, bone in												
1991	5.38	5.44	5.46	5.45	5.51	5.60	5.40	5.42	5.25	5.24	5.23	5.21
1992	5.29	5.27	5.27	5.26	5.38	5.46	5.50	5.30	5.44	5.44	5.43	5.39
1993	5.37	5.41	5.55	5.61	5.95	5.69	5.73	5.78	5.59	5.71		
Pork:												
Bacon, sliced												
1991	2.26	2.30	2.32	2.27	2.31	2.31	2.31	2.22	2.16	2.12	2.07	1.99
1992	1.96	1.95	1.92	1.92	1.90	1.93	1.95	1.94	1.93	1.89	1.85	1.86
1993	1.87	1.84	1.80	1.89	1.91	1.95	1.96	1.95	1.98	1.99		
Pork chops, center cut												
1991	3.25	3.26	3.27	3.27	3.28	3.41	3.42	3.33	3.29	3.18	3.11	3.12
1992	3.08	3.15	3.08	3.09	3.14	3.19	3.23	3.18	3.18	3.16	3.15	3.15
1993	3.14	3.16	3.22	3.22	3.22	3.25	3.34	3.27	3.32	3.26		
Ham, rump or shank half												
1991	1.73	1.67	1.67	1.64	1.64	1.62	1.71	1.69	1.72	1.70	1.69	1.62
1992	1.54	1.60	1.64	1.48	1.54	1.58	1.62	1.69	1.66	1.68	1.69	1.65
1993	1.61	1.57	1.58	1.42	1.51	1.51	1.59	1.59	1.61	1.63		
Sirloin roast, bone in 1/												
1991	2.31	2.28	2.29	2.25	2.27	2.30	2.31	2.29	2.27	2.24	2.22	2.17
1992	2.16	2.15	2.15	2.11	2.14	2.16	2.18	2.19	2.19	2.17	2.16	2.15
1993	2.16	2.15	2.18	2.17	2.21	2.23	2.27	2.26	2.28	2.28		
Shoulder picnic, bone in												
1991	1.40	1.39	1.33	1.31	1.29	1.29	1.27	1.29	1.24	1.23	1.26	1.30
1992	1.28	1.22	1.23	1.27	1.24	1.19	1.24	1.22	1.26	1.19	1.18	1.18
1993	1.20	1.16	1.13	1.14	1.13	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.19	1.20		
Sausage, fresh, loose												
1991	2.42	2.45	2.35	2.37	2.45	2.39	2.47	2.50	2.47	2.40	2.35	2.24
1992	2.36	2.34	2.26	2.23	2.25	2.18	2.20	2.16	2.10	2.17	2.09	2.14
1993	2.16	2.16	2.12	2.11	2.16	2.14	2.11	2.10	2.12	2.08		
Miscellaneous cuts:												
Frankfurters, all meat												
1991	2.41	2.38	2.42	2.39	2.40	2.40	2.26	2.33	2.34	2.25	2.31	2.38
1992	2.38	2.31	2.29	2.26	2.21	2.21	2.21	2.23	2.15	2.21	2.23	2.22
1993	2.18	2.12	2.11	2.12	2.15	2.16	1.92	2.04	2.08	2.11		
Chicken breast, bone-in												
1991	2.04	2.04	2.04	2.03	2.11	2.10	2.09	2.15	2.09	2.03	2.03	2.02
1992	2.07	2.01	1.95	1.96	1.96	2.04	2.06	2.08	2.06	2.10	2.06	2.08
1993	2.07	2.05	2.09	2.06	2.05	2.06	2.06	2.05	2.05	2.11		
Chicken leg, bone-in												
1991	1.20	1.18	1.16	1.15	1.15	1.16	1.16	1.16	1.14	1.12	1.13	1.14
1992	1.15	1.09	1.07	1.11	1.10	1.13	1.15	1.14	1.12	1.11	1.12	1.14
1993	1.09	1.08	1.10	1.13	1.15	1.10	1.11	1.07	1.09	1.12		

NA = Not available

1/ ERS estimate from BLS index and historical data.

Table 48--Red meat supply and utilization, carcass and retail weight 1/

Year	Production: Commercial	Production: Farm	Beginning stocks	Imports	Total supply	Exports	Ending stocks	Total disappearance	Per capita: Carcass weight	Per capita: Retail weight
	Million pounds								Pounds	
Beef:										
1992										
I	5,597	41	419	632	6,689	317	415	5,957	23.4	16.4
II	5,726	18	415	737	6,896	323	396	6,177	24.2	16.9
III	5,991	18	396	600	7,005	346	363	6,296	24.6	17.2
IV	5,654	41	363	471	6,529	338	360	5,831	22.7	15.9
Year	22,968	118	419	2,440	25,945	1,324	360	24,261	95.0	66.5
1993										
I	5,358	41	360	741	6,500	267	388	5,845	22.7	15.9
II	5,690	18	388	580	6,676	345	362	5,969	23.1	16.2
III	6,075	18	362	615	7,070	340	433	6,297	24.3	17.0
IV 2/	5,925	41	433	474	6,873	348	425	6,100	23.5	16.5
Year 2/	23,048	118	360	2,410	25,936	1,300	425	24,211	93.8	65.6
1994										
I 2/	5,725	41	425	680	6,871	300	400	6,171	23.7	16.6
II 2/	5,925	18	400	600	6,943	355	350	6,238	23.9	16.8
Year 2/	23,875	118	425	2,370	26,788	1,400	350	25,038	96.0	67.2
Pork:										
1992										
I	4,321	17	388	156	4,882	95	463	4,324	17.0	13.2
II	4,033	8	463	165	4,669	100	395	4,174	16.4	12.7
III	4,264	7	395	159	4,825	97	371	4,357	17.0	13.2
IV	4,567	17	371	165	5,120	115	385	4,620	18.0	14.0
Year	17,185	49	388	645	18,267	407	385	17,475	68.4	53.1
1993										
I	4,207	17	385	177	4,786	87	366	4,333	16.8	13.1
II	4,151	8	366	163	4,688	100	387	4,201	16.3	12.6
III	4,138	7	387	170	4,702	93	353	4,256	16.5	12.8
IV 2/	4,325	17	353	175	4,870	130	375	4,365	16.8	13.1
Year 2/	16,821	49	385	685	17,940	410	375	17,155	66.4	51.6
1994										
I 2/	4,075	17	375	180	4,647	90	365	4,192	16.1	12.5
II 2/	4,100	8	365	185	4,658	100	375	4,183	16.1	12.5
Year 2/	16,900	49	375	705	18,029	395	375	17,259	66.2	51.3
Veal: 3/										
1992										
I	80	4	7	0	91	0	6	85	0.3	0.3
II	75	1	6	0	82	0	7	75	0.3	0.2
III	71	1	7	0	79	0	6	73	0.3	0.2
IV	73	5	6	0	84	0	5	79	0.3	0.3
Year	299	11	7	0	317	0	5	312	1.2	1.0
1993										
I	69	4	5	0	78	0	5	73	0.3	0.2
II	64	1	5	0	70	0	4	66	0.3	0.2
III	67	1	4	0	72	0	4	68	0.3	0.2
IV 2/	70	5	4	0	79	0	5	74	0.3	0.2
Year 2/	270	11	5	0	286	0	5	281	1.1	0.9
1994										
I 2/	70	4	5	0	79	0	5	74	0.3	0.2
II 2/	65	1	5	0	71	0	5	66	0.3	0.2
Year 2/	270	11	5	0	286	0	5	281	1.1	0.9
Lamb and Mutton:										
1992										
I	91	2	6	14	113	2	8	103	0.4	0.4
II	85	1	8	17	111	2	11	99	0.4	0.3
III	82	1	11	10	104	2	9	93	0.4	0.3
IV	85	1	9	8	103	2	8	93	0.4	0.3
Year	343	5	6	50	404	8	8	388	1.5	1.4
1993										
I	82	2	8	15	107	2	7	98	0.4	0.3
II	88	1	7	13	109	2	13	94	0.4	0.3
III	80	1	13	12	106	2	13	91	0.4	0.3
IV 2/	82	1	13	9	105	2	8	95	0.4	0.3
Year 2/	332	5	8	49	394	8	8	378	1.5	1.3
1994										
I 2/	85	2	8	16	111	2	7	102	0.4	0.3
II 2/	82	1	7	16	106	2	10	94	0.4	0.3
Year 2/	336	5	8	50	399	8	9	382	1.5	1.3
Total red meat:										
1992										
I	10,089	64	820	802	11,775	414	892	10,469	41.2	30.2
II	9,919	28	892	919	11,758	425	809	10,525	41.3	30.2
III	10,408	27	809	769	12,013	445	749	10,819	42.3	31.0
IV	10,379	64	749	644	11,836	455	758	10,623	41.4	30.5
Year	40,795	183	820	3,135	44,933	1,739	758	42,436	166.1	121.9
1993										
I	9,716	64	758	933	11,471	356	766	10,349	40.2	29.6
II	9,993	28	766	756	11,543	447	766	10,330	40.1	29.4
III	10,360	27	766	797	11,950	435	803	10,712	41.4	30.3
IV 2/	10,402	64	803	658	11,927	480	813	10,634	41.0	30.1
Year 2/	40,471	183	758	3,144	44,556	1,718	813	42,025	162.7	119.4
1994										
I 2/	9,955	64	813	876	11,708	392	777	10,539	40.6	29.7
II 2/	10,172	28	777	801	11,778	457	740	10,581	40.6	29.8
Year 2/	41,381	183	813	3,125	45,502	1,803	739	42,960	164.7	120.7

1/ May not add due to rounding. 2/ Forecast. 3/ Beginning in 1989 veal trade no longer reported separately.

Table 49--Poultry supply and utilization 1/

Year	Slaughter: Federally Inspected	Slaughter: Other	Slaughter: Condemnation	Slaughter: Net ready-to cook 2/	Beginning stocks	Total supply	Exports	Ending stocks	disappearance	Per capita: Ready-to-Cook weight	Per capita: Retail weight
	Million pounds									Pounds	
Young chicken:											
1992											
I	5,124	9	45	5,088	36	5,124	326	32	4,766	18.7	16.5
II	5,295	9	46	5,257	32	5,289	340	34	4,915	19.3	16.9
III	5,387	9	47	5,349	34	5,382	378	31	4,973	19.4	17.1
IV	5,247	9	46	5,210	31	5,241	445	33	4,763	18.6	16.3
Year	21,052	36	185	20,904	36	20,940	1,489	33	19,418	76.0	66.8
1993											
I	5,359	9	48	5,321	33	5,353	388	29	4,936	19.2	16.9
II	5,633	10	51	5,592	29	5,621	439	41	5,142	19.9	17.5
III 3/	5,618	10	50	5,577	41	5,618	485	36	5,096	19.7	17.3
Year 3/	22,171	38	199	22,009	33	22,042	1,820	33	20,189	78.2	68.7
1994											
Year 3/	23,300	40	213	23,127	33	23,159	1,905	33	21,221	81.4	71.5
Other chicken:											
1992											
I	134	1	0	134	274	409	8	272	129	0.5	0.5
II	135	1	0	136	272	408	7	303	98	0.4	0.4
III	135	1	0	135	303	438	10	328	100	0.4	0.4
IV	114	1	0	114	328	443	16	345	81	0.3	0.3
Year	517	4	1	520	274	794	41	345	408	1.6	1.6
1993											
I	122	1	0	123	345	468	14	344	110	0.4	0.4
II	137	1	0	137	344	481	16	363	103	0.4	0.4
III 3/	129	1	0	129	363	492	14	311	167	0.6	0.6
Year 3/	508	4	1	510	345	855	60	325	471	1.8	1.8
1994											
Year 3/	515	4	1	517	325	842	64	340	438	1.7	1.7
Total chicken:											
1992											
I	5,258	10	45	5,222	310	5,533	334	304	4,895	19.2	17.0
II	5,430	10	46	5,393	304	5,697	347	337	5,013	19.7	17.3
III	5,521	10	47	5,484	337	5,820	388	359	5,073	19.8	17.5
IV	5,361	10	46	5,324	359	5,684	461	378	4,844	18.9	16.6
Year	21,569	40	186	21,424	310	21,734	1,530	378	19,826	77.6	68.4
1993											
I	5,482	10	46	5,443	378	5,821	402	373	5,046	19.6	17.3
II	5,770	11	48	5,730	373	6,103	455	403	5,244	20.3	17.9
III 3/	5,746	11		5,706	403	6,110	499	347	5,263	20.3	17.9
Year 3/	22,679	42	200	22,519	378	22,897	1,880	358	20,660	80.0	70.5
1994											
Year 3/	23,815	44	214	23,644	358	24,001	1,969	373	21,659	83.1	73.2
Turkey:											
1992											
I	1,056	1	13	1,045	264	1,309	34	392	882	3.5	3.5
II	1,194	2	14	1,182	392	1,574	34	580	959	3.8	3.8
III	1,295	2	16	1,281	580	1,861	46	734	1,081	4.2	4.2
IV	1,284	2	15	1,270	734	2,004	56	272	1,676	6.5	6.5
Year	4,829	6	58	4,777	264	5,041	171	272	4,599	18.0	18.0
1993											
I	1,060	1	13	1,048	272	1,320	41	359	920	3.6	3.6
II	1,217	2	15	1,204	359	1,563	39	556	968	3.8	3.8
III 3/	1,280	2	16	1,267	556	1,823	65	708	1,050	4.1	4.1
Year 3/	4,847	6	59	4,795	272	5,067	210	260	4,597	17.8	17.8
1994											
Year 3/	4,965	7	61	4,911	260	5,171	225	275	4,671	17.9	17.9
Total poultry:											
1992											
I	6,314	11	58	6,267	575	6,842	368	696	5,777	22.7	20.4
II	6,624	12	61	6,575	696	7,271	382	917	5,973	23.4	21.1
III	6,816	12	63	6,765	917	7,682	433	1,094	6,154	24.1	21.7
IV	6,644	11	62	6,594	1,094	7,688	517	650	6,521	25.4	23.2
Year	26,398	46	244	26,201	575	26,775	1,701	650	24,425	95.6	86.4
1993											
I	6,542	11	61	6,492	650	7,141	443	732	5,966	23.2	20.9
II	6,987	12	66	6,934	732	7,666	494	959	6,213	24.1	21.7
III 3/	7,027	12	66	6,973	959	7,932	564	1,055	6,313	24.4	22.0
Year 3/	27,526	48	259	27,314	650	27,964	2,090	618	25,257	97.8	88.3
1994											
Year 3/	28,780	50	275	28,555	618	29,172	2,194	648	26,330	100.9	91.1

1/ Totals may not add due to rounding. The population estimates used in the calculations are based on the April 1, 1990, population as enumerated in the 1990 census. 2/ Net ready-to-cook (RTC) production is total RTC (F.I. production plus other production) less the pounds of estimated further-processed meat and cut-up meat condemned under Federal Inspection. 3/ Forecast.

Table 50--Total red meat and poultry supply and utilization, carcass and retail weight 1/

Year	Total production 3/	Beginning stocks	Imports	Total supply	Exports	Ending stocks	Total disappearance	Per capita Carcass weight	Per capita Retail weight
	Million pounds							Pounds	
Total red meat and poultry:									
1992									
I	16,420	1,395	802	18,617	782	1,588	16,246	63.9	50.7
II	16,522	1,588	919	19,030	807	1,726	16,497	64.7	51.3
III	17,200	1,726	769	19,694	879	1,843	16,973	66.3	52.7
IV	17,037	1,843	644	19,524	973	1,408	17,144	66.8	53.6
Year	67,179	1,395	3,135	71,708	3,440	1,408	66,861	261.7	208.3
1993									
I	16,272	1,408	933	18,612	799	1,498	16,315	63.4	50.4
II	16,955	1,498	756	19,209	941	1,725	16,543	64.2	51.1
III	17,360	1,725	797	19,882	999	1,858	17,025	65.8	52.4
IV 2/	17,382	1,858	658	19,898	1,069	1,431	17,398	67.1	53.9
Year 2/	67,969	1,408	3,144	72,520	3,808	1,431	67,281	260.5	207.7
1994									
I 2/	16,816	1,431	876	19,123	862	1,521	16,740	64.4	51.2
II 2/	17,418	1,521	801	19,740	980	1,680	17,080	65.6	52.2
Year 2/	70,119	1,431	3,125	74,674	3,997	1,387	69,290	265.6	211.8

1/ May not add due to rounding. The population estimates used in the calculations are based on April 1, 1993.
2/ Forecast. 3/ Total production less estimated poultry further-processed condemnation.

Table 51--Egg supply and utilization (population includes military) 1/

Year	Production	Beginning stocks	Breaking egg use	Imports 2/	Total supply	Exports	Hatching egg use	Ending stocks	Consumption Total	Consumption Per capita
	Million dozen									Number
Total eggs:										
1991										
Year	5,779.3	11.6	---	2.3	5,793.3	154.5	708.6	13.0	4,917.2	233.4
1992										
I	1,463.5	13.0	---	0.8	1,477.2	40.5	180.0	15.8	1,240.9	58.5
II	1,454.2	15.8	---	1.0	1,471.0	36.1	186.9	17.0	1,231.0	57.9
III	1,463.9	17.0	---	1.3	1,482.2	34.5	180.6	15.8	1,251.2	58.7
IV	1,501.1	15.8	---	1.2	1,518.2	45.9	178.9	13.5	1,279.8	59.8
Year	5,882.7	13.0	---	4.3	5,899.9	157.0	726.5	13.5	5,003.0	234.9
1993										
I	1,457.9	13.5	---	0.9	1,472.3	37.1	187.3	11.9	1,236.0	57.7
II	1,471.1	11.9	---	1.5	1,484.5	34.5	195.4	11.7	1,242.9	57.8
III 3/	1,487.3	11.7	---	1.4	1,500.4	38.0	192.4	11.8	1,258.2	58.4
Year 3/	5,951.3	13.5	---	5.0	5,969.8	154.6	760.1	12.0	5,043.0	234.3
1994										
Year 3/	6,015.0	12.0	---	4.5	6,031.5	157.0	780.0	12.0	5,082.5	233.8
Shell eggs:										
1991										
Year	5,779.3	0.5	1,145.1	1.6	4,636.3	82.9	708.6	0.6	3,844.3	182.5
1992										
I	1,463.5	0.6	305.2	0.7	1,159.6	20.6	180.0	0.8	958.2	45.2
II	1,454.2	0.8	309.5	0.7	1,146.2	19.3	186.9	0.9	939.1	44.2
III	1,463.9	0.9	319.2	1.0	1,146.6	17.7	180.6	0.7	947.7	44.4
IV	1,501.1	0.7	300.0	1.1	1,202.8	26.7	178.9	0.5	996.8	46.6
Year	5,882.7	0.6	1,233.8	3.5	4,652.9	84.2	726.5	0.5	3,841.8	180.4
1993										
I	1,457.9	0.5	273.3	0.6	1,185.6	21.7	187.3	0.5	976.1	45.5
II	1,471.1	0.5	324.0	1.2	1,148.7	22.5	195.4	0.2	930.6	43.3
III 3/	1,487.3	0.2	339.5	1.1	1,149.1	25.0	192.4	0.5	931.2	43.2

NA = Not applicable for total egg supply and utilization.
1/ Totals may not add due to rounding.
2/ Shell eggs and approximate shell-egg equivalent of egg products.
3/ Forecast.

Table 52--Selected price statistics for meat animals and meat, 1992-1993

Item	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct
	Dollars per cwt											
Slaughter steers:												
Nebraska direct												
Choice, 1100-1300 lb	75.11	77.34	79.01	80.34	82.60	82.25	80.39	76.70	73.60	74.59	73.11	71.14
Omaha												
Choice, 1000-1100 lb	74.41	76.58	79.15	80.38	82.45	81.47	80.97	76.13	72.22	73.28	71.46	69.78
Select, 1000-1100 lb	72.82				82.75							68.84
California												
Choice, 1100-1300 lb	72.53	75.31	76.60	78.92	80.31	79.90	77.25	74.75	72.13	73.13	72.06	70.18
Colorado												
Choice, 1100-1300 lb	75.76	77.64	79.12	80.13	83.52	82.93	80.64	76.72	74.04	75.06	73.72	72.31
Texas												
Choice, 1100-1300 lb	75.29	78.35	80.05	80.91	82.66	81.78	80.84	77.31	74.32	75.09	73.46	72.13
Slaughter heifers:												
Nebraska												
Choice, 1000-1200 lb	75.07	77.34	79.07	80.34	82.58	82.17	80.33	76.39	73.21	74.35	72.93	71.15
Omaha												
Choice, 1000-1200 lb	74.75	78.25	79.24	80.18	82.33	81.75	81.11	76.50	72.69	73.70	72.13	70.43
Select, 900-1000 lb	73.00	74.50	76.60	79.80	81.80	79.36	79.00	73.78	70.39	70.90	69.36	68.63
Cows:												
Sioux Falls												
Commercial	50.66	52.95	53.25	56.63	57.53	57.21	57.75	58.64	60.34	59.74	57.54	55.20
Breaking Utility	49.13	50.95	52.66	52.50	53.76	54.24	54.00	53.72	54.34	53.35	52.54	50.66
Boning Utility	42.09	44.71	46.50	47.25	49.50	49.15	49.00	49.44	50.28	49.61	47.97	46.00
Cutter	40.98	42.83	44.13	44.88	48.05	48.71	49.00	48.72	49.28	48.61	47.03	44.94
Canner	34.88	38.07	40.63	40.63	43.50	44.21	44.50	44.22	45.00	45.14	43.71	41.94
Vealers: 1/												
Choice, New York	86.25	86.00	87.00	87.10	86.33	88.38	97.30	93.09	86.88	91.93	90.25	82.38
Feeder steers:												
Okla. City												
Medium No. 1,												
400-500 lb	99.92	97.71	105.00	106.23	108.42	111.72	109.83	109.05	107.31	106.15	105.38	103.54
600-700 lb	85.90	86.67	89.92	89.06	90.49	92.82	93.78	96.33	92.96	92.58	91.23	88.11
700-800 lb	84.97	86.69	87.42	85.64	85.72	87.07	87.40	88.63	89.58	89.33	87.81	86.41
Amarillo												
Medium No. 1,												
600-700 lb	84.42	82.38	87.00	88.25	89.55	91.63	90.63	90.25	88.58	88.90	82.25	85.94
Georgia Auctions												
Medium No. 1,												
600-700 lb	74.70	74.92	79.13	81.25	83.26	84.13	83.60	83.79	83.26	82.30	81.16	77.16
Medium No. 2,												
400-500 lb	79.35	78.39	86.49	90.14	95.17	94.05	91.75	90.04	88.38	86.79	85.82	83.67
Feeder heifers:												
Medium No. 1,												
Okla. City												
400-500 lb	86.72	86.80	91.33	90.96	93.98	102.28	95.55	96.34	94.66	92.04	91.34	89.29
600-700 lb	80.86	81.68	85.22	83.34	83.70	87.36	86.09	87.48	87.28	86.78	84.99	82.32
Slaughter hogs:												
Barrows and gilts												
Iowa/S. Minn. No. 1-3												
230-250 lb	42.03	42.73	42.18	44.81	47.51	46.09	47.69	48.98	46.71	48.63	48.80	47.54
Omaha No. 1 & 2,												
230-250 lb	42.49	43.01	42.45	45.28	47.43	46.35	48.08	49.39	47.27	49.23	48.84	47.92
All weights	41.63	42.14	42.04	44.38	46.80	45.61	47.10	48.34	46.45	48.70	48.89	47.38
Sioux City	41.98	42.12	41.66	44.57	46.76	45.46	47.10	48.52	46.38	48.67	48.40	47.27
6 markets 2/	41.42	42.00	40.90	44.28	46.69	45.33	46.94	48.27	46.08	48.21	48.19	46.99
Sows:												
6 markets 2/	33.11	32.15	33.14	36.57	40.96	40.95	39.42	37.85	35.58	37.07	38.14	37.74
Feeder pigs:												
No. 1 & 2, So. Mo.,												
40-50 lb (per hd.)	30.69	29.78	34.63	48.17	51.38	49.35	43.88	38.65	36.69	36.13	39.78	42.22
Slaughter lambs:												
Choice, San Angelo	56.93	67.25	69.88	73.38	75.50	71.25	62.50	57.75	57.00	58.97	66.08	63.75
Choice, So. St. Paul	56.82	64.95	70.05	71.15	69.98	58.86	56.95	53.91	52.50	58.82	61.00	60.00
Ewes, Good,												
San Angelo	32.92	40.75	39.94	43.44	46.80	31.95	36.29	38.00	38.17	35.39	34.94	30.82
So. St. Paul	24.82	28.33	32.60	31.15	35.70	23.50	25.20	26.41	28.00	27.95	23.88	24.00
Feeder lambs:												
Choice, San Angelo	58.75	71.13	73.63	76.09	84.10	71.45	62.50	59.80	58.58	63.17	68.75	69.96
Choice, So. St. Paul	56.36	70.48	72.10	73.00	72.83	67.02	65.25	59.32	56.83	61.59	64.00	64.00

See footnotes at end of table.

Continued--

Table 52--Selected price statistics for meat animals and meat, 1992-1993--Continued

Item	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct
					Dollars per cwt							
Farm prices:												
Beef cattle	70.90	70.80	73.20	75.80	77.30	77.40	76.90	74.70	72.60	72.60	71.40	68.90
Calves	87.20	87.00	91.40	95.90	98.20	99.80	100.00	99.00	96.90	94.30	93.30	92.30
Hogs	40.90	41.80	41.50	44.20	46.80	45.50	47.00	48.20	46.00	47.50	47.80	47.20
Sheep	24.90	33.20	33.80	35.20	36.20	27.40	29.20	29.50	28.70	28.50	25.80	25.10
Lambs	56.70	65.30	67.60	72.70	76.30	68.50	61.80	56.80	54.20	59.40	64.70	63.50
Wholesale prices:												
Central U.S. markets:												
Cow beef, Canner and Cutter	88.13	95.31	96.58	97.23	96.13	95.55	95.90	98.66	101.69	98.50	94.72	90.02
Boxed beef cut-out												
Choice, 1-3												
550-700 lb	115.26	119.95	122.69	122.13	124.80	126.12	127.19	120.52	114.48	116.73	114.65	111.52
700-850 lb	113.13	119.46	122.07	121.82	124.96	126.77	128.64	120.65	113.65	115.27	112.10	108.35
Select, 1-3												
550-700 lb	110.94	115.05	118.46	119.55	122.59	122.08	117.04	114.07	110.87	113.32	111.79	107.72
700-850 lb	109.68	115.22	118.57	119.73	123.11	122.43	117.48	114.28	110.10	111.64	109.59	104.85
Cutter cows	95.72	100.74	103.67	104.58	100.39	100.55	101.28	103.09	105.70	105.49	102.67	98.42
Pork loins 14-18 lb 3/	89.64	96.22	98.22	100.05	100.61	107.61	111.16	122.28	113.40	116.73	116.74	111.85
Pork bellies 12-14 lb	30.48	28.80	31.97	33.22	41.28	41.19	39.86	36.24	44.51	46.68	43.82	47.25
Hams, skinned												
17-20 lb	82.45	72.67	61.98	68.83	73.78	63.81	63.09	63.59	64.94	66.96	75.08	76.34
20-26 lb	78.87	69.18	61.43	68.38	72.76	62.18	63.68	64.92	67.14	69.01	76.06	73.68
Pork cut-out value 4/	57.70	58.05	56.56	58.96	62.45	62.39	63.15	65.62	62.57	65.56	66.11	64.87
East Coast Lamb												
Choice and Prime												
55 lb Down	135.25	145.25	150.72	161.75	172.05	159.00	151.50	142.00	124.63	135.88	140.25	140.25
55-65 lb	129.14	140.25	145.72	157.75	168.25	154.00	142.75	133.00	124.63	135.88	140.25	140.25
Retail prices:					Cents per lb							
Beef:												
Choice	287.1	287.3	288.4	292.5	295.5	299.1	304.2	297.9	296.7	290.9	288.4	288.5
All fresh	268.1	266.3	270.2	272.2	272.9	274.9	275.9	273.0	275.9	273.9	271.7	273.5
Pork	196.4	196.3	196.0	193.9	193.9	191.4	194.8	196.5	200.2	198.7	201.6	201.2
Composite Broiler	142.0	143.2	140.8	139.4	141.7	141.9	142.7	140.8	141.2	139.0	140.5	143.4
					Indexes, 1982-84=100							
Price indexes: (BLS)												
Retail meats	131.2	131.1	132.3	132.1	133.1	133.8	134.7	134.9	135.5	135.6	135.5	135.9
Beef and veal	132.9	132.8	135.1	135.6	136.3	137.6	138.2	137.6	137.4	137.4	137.0	137.2
Pork	127.9	127.4	127.9	127.2	129.0	128.5	130.5	132.1	134.2	133.8	134.6	134.6
Other meats	132.5	133.0	132.3	131.1	131.9	133.1	133.0	132.9	133.5	134.9	134.2	135.6
Poultry	133.6	133.7	134.6	133.1	135.7	135.2	136.6	136.5	136.0	137.5	138.0	139.2
Livestock-feed ratios												
Omaha: 5/												
Steer-corn	38.0	38.8	39.6	40.0	38.7	37.6	37.5	36.8	31.4	32.8	32.0	
Hog-corn	21.0	21.2	20.7	22.2	22.1	20.9	21.7	23.2	20.1	21.7	21.5	

-- = Data not available
1/Beginning January 1989 New York auctions (150-300 lb).
2/St. Louis N.S.Y., Omaha, Sioux City, South St. Joseph, South St. Paul, and Indianapolis.
3/Prior to 1984, 8-14 lb; 1984 and 1985, 14-17 lb; 1986, 14-18 lb.
4/US #2, 175 lb carcass.
5/Bushels of No. 2 yellow corn equivalent in value to 100 pounds live weight.

Table 53--Selected marketings, slaughter, stocks, and trade for meat animals and meat, 1992-1993

Item	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep
						Thousand head							
Slaughter:													
Federally inspected--													
Cattle	2,748	2,793	2,490	2,632	2,600	2,411	2,712	2,623	2,720	2,956	2,811	2,883	2,810
Steers	1,425	1,398	1,236	1,345	1,298	1,236	1,403	1,379	1,475	1,580	1,466	1,533	1,445
Heifers	790	782	687	691	734	675	730	705	751	852	828	804	799
Cows	472	551	517	546	520	456	529	488	443	464	460	485	506
Dairy	240	257	247	274	278	243	285	253	215	224	229	243	255
Other	232	294	270	272	242	213	244	235	228	240	231	242	251
Bulls and stags	60	62	50	49	48	45	51	51	52	60	57	61	59
Calves	107	111	109	121	101	97	116	96	82	91	90	95	94
Sheep and lambs	470	452	413	460	380	384	476	461	396	462	394	412	410
Hogs	8,217	8,598	7,796	8,142	7,649	6,921	7,958	7,840	6,988	7,338	7,010	7,473	7,763
Barrows and gilts	7,800	8,185	7,422	7,727	7,270	6,591	7,571	7,467	6,642	6,938	6,624	7,062	7,349
Sows	344	339	311	344	307	266	310	293	274	323	317	338	338
Boars and stags	72	75	63	71	72	64	77	80	72	77	69	73	77
Commercial--													
Cattle 1/	2,811	2,864	2,560	2,703	2,669	2,466	2,775	2,681	2,775	3,013	2,864	2,941	2,870
Steers	1,459	1,433	1,271	1,383	1,334	1,264	1,434	1,409	1,504	1,611	1,494	1,564	1,477
Heifers	808	802	706	710	753	690	747	721	766	868	844	820	816
Cows	483	565	532	561	534	466	541	499	452	473	469	495	517
Dairy	246	264	254	281	285	248	292	259	219	228	233	248	261
Other	237	301	278	279	248	218	250	240	233	245	235	247	256
Bulls and stags	61	64	51	50	49	46	52	52	53	61	58	62	60
Calves	110	114	113	124	104	99	119	98	85	94	93	98	97
Sheep and lambs	490	470	430	478	393	395	489	482	411	478	409	432	426
Hogs 1/	8,420	8,792	7,986	8,360	7,832	7,092	8,146	8,002	7,145	7,507	7,177	7,650	7,946
Barrows and gilts	7,993	8,368	7,602	7,934	7,444	6,753	7,750	7,621	6,791	7,098	6,781	7,229	7,521
Sows	353	347	319	353	314	273	317	299	280	330	325	346	346
Boars and stags	74	77	65	73	74	66	79	82	74	79	71	75	79
						Pounds							
Average liveweight per head:													
Federally inspected--													
Cattle	1,187	1,185	1,182	1,176	1,167	1,159	1,143	1,127	1,126	1,146	1,162	1,176	1,188
Calves	368	370	358	362	364	372	372	385	398	410	403	400	390
Sheep and lambs	123	126	126	126	129	129	130	127	133	132	129	126	127
Hogs	252	252	255	255	254	253	253	254	254	410	254	252	252
Commercial--													
Cattle	1,183	1,180	1,177	1,171	1,164	1,156	1,141	1,125	1,123	1,143	1,160	1,173	1,185
Calves	368	370	359	361	365	373	373	386	400	410	401	400	389
Sheep and lambs	122	124	125	125	128	129	129	126	132	130	128	125	126
Hogs	251	251	254	254	254	252	252	254	254	255	253	251	252
Average dressed weight:													
Federally inspected--													
Beef	717	710	704	693	689	686	675	670	674	686	698	708	713
Veal	216	217	211	212	216	221	219	227	234	239	237	236	230
Lamb and mutton	61	63	63	63	64	64	65	64	67	66	65	63	64
Pork	180	181	183	183	184	183	183	184	184	184	184	182	182
Commercial-- 1/													
Beef	710	704	697	686	683	680	669	665	669	681	692	702	706
Veal	209	210	204	210	212	212	219	224	236	235	236	234	226
Lamb and mutton	61	62	63	61	64	63	65	62	66	65	64	63	63
Pork	179	181	182	182	183	182	182	183	183	183	183	182	181
						Million pounds							
Production:													
Federally inspected--													
Beef	1,960	1,975	1,745	1,815	1,785	1,646	1,822	1,749	1,826	2,019	1,953	2,032	1,992
Veal	23	23	23	25	21	21	25	21	19	21	21	22	21
Lamb and mutton	29	28	26	29	24	25	31	29	26	30	25	26	26
Pork	1,478	1,557	1,423	1,489	1,405	1,262	1,451	1,438	1,283	1,350	1,284	1,360	1,409
Commercial--													
Beef	1,996	2,015	1,784	1,855	1,823	1,677	1,858	1,782	1,857	2,051	1,983	2,065	2,027
Veal	23	24	23	26	22	21	26	22	20	22	22	23	22
Lamb and mutton	30	29	27	29	25	25	32	30	27	31	26	27	27
Pork	1,511	1,588	1,455	1,524	1,435	1,290	1,481	1,465	1,309	1,377	1,311	1,389	1,438
Cold storage stocks: 2/													
Beef	275	291	276	273	286	280	295	283	270	272	285	307	327
Veal	6	6	6	5	5	5	5	5	4	4	4	3	4
Lamb and mutton	9	9	8	8	6	7	7	11	13	13	13	13	13
Pork	297	307	317	315	329	342	329	378	372	351	340	312	316
Total meat	613	638	627	615	649	652	652	698	681	661	662	654	676
Trade:													
Imports (carcass weight)--													
Beef and veal	161.9	193.4	153.1	124.5	343.6	161.1	236.3	180.3	199.4	200.5	204.5	207.9	
Lamb, mutton, & goat	3.1	2.5	3.3	2.6	6.4	3.5	4.8	4.8	4.0	4.8	4.2	4.1	
Pork	50.4	59.8	51.7	53.7	52.0	57.3	68.1	61.4	50.2	51.5	61.4	62.0	
Exports (carcass weight)--													
Beef and veal	114.2	121.4	117.0	99.6	84.9	85.8	96.1	103.0	112.4	130.4	113.2	110.3	
Lamb and mutton	0.7	0.5	1.1	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.7	
Pork	35.5	43.8	36.3	35.0	28.5	28.6	30.0	28.3	35.4	35.9	28.8	32.9	

1/ Commercial classes and dressed weights estimated.
2/ End of month, excludes beef and pork stocks in cooler.

USDA's Newest Series

Issues for the 1990's

This new agricultural series offers over 80 timely factsheets organized into these categories:

- **Trade**
- **Conservation**
- **Commodity Programs**
- **Marketing**
- **Food and Nutrition**
- **Rural Economy**
- **Environment**
- **Technology**

These reports streamline research topics, graphically present the latest USDA data and analyses, and target the most important agricultural issues you'll face in this decade.

Each 2-page factsheet gives you the information you need in an efficiently organized format. You'll receive the first set of reports in an attractive 3-ring binder. You'll receive future reports **as they are released** and an updated index to help you keep your binder up-to-date. All this for only $24.50. For foreign addresses (includes Canada), the price is just $31.

To order, just dial ERS-NASS at **1-800-999-6779** (toll free in the U.S. and Canada), and ask for ***Issues for the 1990's*** (ISSUE 90). Other areas, please call 1-703-834-0125.

Interested in Electronic Copies?

We'll be releasing a set of diskettes containing all reports in ***Issues for the 1990's***. The set will be divided into the 8 topic areas to be fully compatible with the notebook. For more information, call 1-202-219-0512. Or, send your name, address, and daytime phone number to:

Electronic Issues
1301 New York Ave., NW.
Room 237-H
Washington, DC 20005-4789

We'll send you information on the electronic series when it becomes available.

Can You Use an Electronic Database?

An electronic database containing red meat statistics from 1970-92 is available. This database is in the form of Lotus 1-2-3 (.WK1) files on a DOS-compatible, 3.5", 1.44 Mb diskette.

To order, just call 1-800-999-6779, toll free in the United States and Canada. Other areas, please call 1-703-834-0125.

Ask for the *Red Meat Yearbook* database, stock #9006, $25. Add 25 percent for shipping to foreign addresses (includes Canada). Charge your purchase to your Visa or MasterCard, or we can bill you (10-percent surcharge). Or send a check or purchase order to:

ERS-NASS
341 Victory Drive
Herndon, VA 22070

For further information on this database, write to Steve Reed, Room 808A, 1301 New York Avenue, N.W., Washington, DC 20005-4788 or call (202-219-1285) FAX (202-219-0356.)

Would you like a copy of our *Red Meat Yearbook* containing livestock statistics from 1970-92?

For further information on this publication, write to Steve Reed, Room 808A, 1301 New York Avenue, N.W., Washington, DC 20005-4788 or call (202-219-1285) FAX (202-219-0356).

United States
Department of Agriculture
1301 New York Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20005-4789

OFFICIAL BUSINESS
Penalty for Private Use, $300

Moving? To change your address, send this sheet with label intact, showing new address to EMS Information, Rm. 228, 1301 New York Ave., N.W. Washington, D.C. 20005-4788.

FIRST CLASS
POSTAGE & FEES PAID
USDA
PERMIT NO. G-145

LIVESTOCK, DAIRY, AND POULTRY Situation and Outlook Series Subscription order form

Yes! Start my subscription to the new Livestock, Dairy, and Poultry Situation and Outlook:

Title & issues per year	Paper	Electronic	1 year	2 years	3 years
Monthly (12)	❑ LDP-M	❑ LDP-MBB	❑ $28	❑ $54	❑ $81
Dairy supplements & yearbook (6)	❑ LDP-D	❑ LDP-DBB	❑ $22	❑ $42	❑ $63
Cattle/sheep supplements & yearbook (5)	❑ LDP-CS	❑ LDP-CSBB	❑ $22	❑ $42	❑ $63
Poultry supplements & yearbook (5)	❑ LDP-P	❑ LDP-PBB	❑ $22	❑ $42	❑ $63
Hog supplements & yearbook (5)	❑ LDP-H	❑ LDP-HBB	❑ $22	❑ $42	❑ $63
All issues (32)	❑ LDP-A	❑ LDP-ABB	❑ 66	❑ $130	❑ $195
BOTH paper and electronic	❑ **LDP-P&E**		❑ **$99 (available 1 year at a time)**		

Please add 25% for shipment to foreign addresses (includes Canada).

Payment method:

❑ Bill me (domestic orders only)

❑ Enclosed is $ ________.

Use purchase orders, checks drawn on U.S. banks (and in U.S. funds), cashier's checks, or international money orders. **Make payable to ERS-NASS.** Please do NOT send cash.

❑ Credit card: ❑ MasterCard ❑ VISA ______________ ______

Credit card number | Expiration date

Name: ______________________

Address: ______________________

____

City, State, Zip: ______________________

Daytime phone: ______________________

MAIL to: ERS-NASS
341 Victory Drive
Herndon, VA 22070

PHONE: 1-800-999-6779 (toll-free in the U.S. and Canada; other areas call 1-703-834-0125)

FAX: 1-703-834-0110